

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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A 1

RESUMED U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS MAY INDICATE 'THAW'

OW300740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 30 Dec 84

["Yearender: U.S.-Soviet Relations Begin To Thaw (by Mei Zhenmin)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- U.S.-Soviet relations have begun to relax after their agreement to resume the arms limitation talks next January.

Following the suspension of their nuclear arms talks early this year, the United States and the Soviet Union have stepped up their arms race in various fields. By last November the United States has deployed 91 medium-range missiles in Western Europe and taken another strategic measure -- arming its Navy with 758 Tomahawk cruise missiles by the early 1990s.

The Soviet Union countered by deploying SS-20 missiles on its own territory and tactical missiles in Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia, arming the Soviet Navy with long-range cruise missiles, and successfully testing international ballistic missiles matching the U.S. MX missiles. Especially noteworthy is that the United States has been speeding up the "star war" plan put forth by Ronald Reagan in 1983. It has set up a space command and conducted air-borne and land-based anti-satellite weapons tests. It has also made a major technological breakthrough in the development of non-nuclear anti-satellite weapons and plans to spend hundreds of billion dollars on building a multi-level defense screen in space.

Not to be outdone, the Soviet Union, having deployed 32 "Galosh" anti-ballistic missiles, has gone in for the manufacturing and deployment of a new anti-satellite weapons system.

Now, the Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms race has brought the total equivalent of nuclear weaponry to more than 20 billion tons, an overkill capability threatening the very survival of mankind.

In the face of this grim situation, the people of the world have raised their voice louder than ever for detente and against the threat of nuclear war. The anti-nuclear peace movement in Western Europe and North America, spearheaded at its initial stage at one kind or another of nuclear weapon of one or the other superpower, is now fighting against all aspects of the nuclear warms race between the two superpowers and demanding the total destruction of nuclear weapons.

The countries of both Western and Eastern Europe, as member states of the two opposing military blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- have been urging the United States and the Soviet Union to resume dialogue and defuse their nuclear confrontation. They have worked for closer contacts between Western and Eastern Europe and better East-West relations.

In these circumstances and out of their own needs, the United States and the Soviet Union readjusted their diplomatic gestures in the latter half of this year. The Reagan administration, banking on a stronger bargaining position with the growth of its military strength and dictated by the needs of general elections at home, has launched a powerful peace offensive, proposing a summit meeting and resumption of nuclear arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. On its part, the Soviet Union no longer insisted on separating the talks on space weapons from the nuclear arms talks after Reagan's re-election. It put forth a proposal of "comprehensive solution" to counter the U.S.-proposed "umbrella" talks

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The two sides have agreed to hold new arms control talks next January, thus bringing a thaw to the U.S.-Soviet relations.

It is expected that the United States and the Soviet Union may hold formal arms limitation talks after the meeting of their foreign ministers in January. With the thaw in Soviet-U.S. relations, those between Western and Eastern Europe and between Western Europe and the Soviet Union may improve to some extent and relations between the West and East may also ease somewhat in 1985.

In the coming year, the thaw in Soviet-U.S. relations may lead to some relaxation but the world situation would remain grim.

CPC DELEGATION SENT ABROAD TO GREET STUDENTS

OW291853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the State Council has sent a delegation in the second half of this month to 21 countries to express sincere solicitude for the Chinese students studying abroad.

General Secretary of the Standing Committee of the CPC Hu Yaobang relayed important instructions to all members of the delegation before their departure.

The delegation formed by four groups will inform the students of the decisions made by the Third Plenary Session of the 12th Congress of the CPC on the reform of economic system and brief them on the progress of the socialist construction in the motherland. The delegation will also present the students with New Year's letters of congratulation, New Year cards and souvenir badges.

The delegation comprising 20 members from Ministry of Education and Academy of Sciences of China will go to Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, France, the Soviet Union, Romania, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Federal Germany, the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The activities will conclude on February 10.

PRC ACCEDES TO INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY CONVENTION

OW291619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- China has officially joined the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, according to China's national patent office today.

An accession document was handed by Chinese Ambassador Li Luye to Artaud Bogsch, director general of the World Intellectual Property Organization, in Geneva on December 19. The accession will become effective on March 19, 1985. The Eighth Plenum of the Sixth National People's Congress agreed on November 14 to accede.

The convention, controlled by the UN World Intellectual Property Organization, strives to protect inventions, trade marks, designs, and company names. It already has 94 member countries.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS WORLD ECONOMY IN 1984

HK271600 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 84 p 7

[*"Year-end Pen Talk"* by RENMIN RIBAO staff: "Improving, Unstable, and Uneven -- the World Economic Situation in 1984"]

[Text] Zhang Zhenya (editor of the Editorial Department): The year 1984 was a year in which the West's economy developed relatively quickly. The real growth rate of the economies of the 24 industrialized countries who are members of the OECD may reach about 4.5 percent, greater than last year's. At the same time, the volume of world trade is also rapidly increasing and will probably increase by more than 8 percent. What draws people's attention is that the strong economic rebound has not been accompanied by aggravated inflation. During the 1970's, the Western economies suffered greatly from "stagflation," but now it seems that there is a new gleam of hope. The average rate of increase in the consumer goods price index in these 24 countries was about 5 percent, the lowest since 1972. However, this good situation cannot be maintained for long. Recently, most Western scholars have estimated that "the period of greatest economic growth is already over." Their reasoning is that this rebound in the Western economies mainly relied on the impetus of the U.S. economy. In the first half of this year, the U.S. economy rose sharply, but it fell suddenly in the latter half of this year. The impetus of the "locomotive" -- the U.S. economy -- is gradually weakening and, in addition, the economic rebound of the industrialized countries has been weak. This may cause the growth of the Western economies to gradually slow down.

However, after all, the Western economies are recovering and world trade is expanding. The countries of the Third World have suffered seriously from the falling prices of raw materials, high interest rates, and heavy loan burdens, but, generally speaking, there has been improvement in all of them. The exports of Asian areas have risen sharply and the economic growth rate in these areas will be about 6.5 percent this year. By tightening their belts and through their efforts in improving their foreign trade positions, the Latin American countries have already stopped the 2 years of continuous decline in their economies and are expecting a 1 percent growth rate this year. Only Africa is urgently in need of world-wide emergency relief because it is suffering from a serious threat of drought.

Drastic Fluctuation in the U.S. Economy, Excessive Financial Deficit, and Excessive Foreign Trade Deficit -- The U.S. Economy Is Difficult To Forecast

Zhang Yunwei (our Washington correspondent): The U.S. economy this year is difficult to forecast, and its movement has always surprised economists. The growth rate for the first quarter was 10.1 percent, that for the second quarter was 7.1 percent, but it suddenly fell to 1.6 percent in the third quarter. The major economic indexes that have recently been published by the Department of Commerce also declined drastically. In September and October, its industrial output ceased to grow for the first time and dropped by 0.6 percent, the volume of retail sales in October dropped by 0.1 percent, and, though it is estimated that there will be a 2.8 percent economic growth in the fourth quarter, compared with the rate of growth in the first half of this year the pace of the economic recovery has greatly slowed down. Recently, the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors has twice reduced the discount rate and thus cut it from 9 to 8 percent. This shows that the board already clearly understood that preventing a recession was more urgent than curbing inflation.

However, at present industrial incomes and enterprise profits continue to increase, the sales volume for automobiles and other durable consumer goods continues to be large, consumer confidence is still great enough, and inflation is under control; therefore, the Federal Reserve Board will adopt favorable measures to enhance the vitality of the economy. Generally speaking, there will be no economic recession in the near future.

Of course, concerning U.S. economic growth, there have always been some latent troubles, namely, the huge budget and foreign trade deficits. In the fiscal year 1985, the budget deficit will rise to \$210 billion, setting a new record. The U.S. foreign trade deficit will also set a new record this year, rising to \$130 billion, a 100 percent increase over the year before. If measures are not adopted promptly to solve these problems, these deficits will bring about serious consequences for the U.S. economy.

Slow Recovery, Low Growth Rate, High Unemployment Rate in Western Europe -- Problems Difficult to Solve

Lin Jun (our Brussels correspondent): This year was a year of slow economic growth for Western Europe. The average annual economic growth rate for the 10 EEC member countries this year will reach 2.2 percent, higher than the 1.5 percent estimated at the beginning of the year. The average inflation rate of the 10 countries has dropped from 6.2 percent last year to 5.1 percent now and the proportion of their financial deficits to their GNP's dropped from 5.4 percent to 5.3 percent. This shows that the Western European countries scored achievements through adopting a deflationary policy. This year, in these 10 countries, internal demand has risen by 2 percent, in which investment in fixed assets has risen by 3.2 percent, private consumption has risen by 1.2 percent, and public consumption has risen by 0.6 percent. This has stimulated the development of production and pushed the rate of equipment utilization in their enterprises up from 76.5 percent in the second quarter last year to 81 percent in the same period this year. At the same time, the exports of the EEC countries have risen by 6.4 percent this year (the increase in imports was 5.4 percent). The quick growth of the U.S. economy also brought along the development of Western Europe. It is estimated that the increase in EEC's exports to the United States has already caused the domestic GNP of the EEC countries to rise by an additional 0.3 percent.

However, unemployment is continuously worsening in Western Europe. The unemployment rate in EEC countries was 10.6 percent last year, but it rose to 11 percent this year and will rise to 11.5 percent next year. People in the EEC hold that the economic growth this year has been "gradual" and "unstable." This is "far from enough" for markedly reducing unemployment. It will be difficult for Western Europe to solve the contradiction between high unemployment and a low growth rate in the near future. At present, U.S. economic growth has markedly slowed down and U.S. interest rates and the U.S. dollar exchange rate are still too high. Whether the EEC countries will be able to provide more job opportunities next year, in particular, and whether they will be able to increase instead of reduce employment while developing new technology will be a key issue for the economic growth of Western Europe.

In Japan, the Economy Is Developing Smoothly, Exports and Investments Have Increased, But Consumption Has Not Been Prosperous

Sun Dongmin (our Tokyo correspondent): This year there is "rare fine weather" for Japan in its economic situation, but next year the economic weather will be partly fine and partly cloudy.

Japan's economic growth rate will be about 5.3 percent this year, quite a great figure for it since 1979. Japan's economy bottomed out in February 1983 and began to rebound from May that year. By now, there have been 20 months of continuous, smooth growth. The major cause for this growth has been the relatively great increase in exports. From January to October this year, exports rose by 14.5 percent over the same period last year. In this period, its exports to the United States rose by 44.2 percent over the same period last year. The second cause for this is the increase in investment in equipment, which has risen from 2.8 percent last spring to about 8 percent now. The individual consumption has also been rising slowly. There seems to be a rosy tint around Japan's economy this year.

What will Japan's economic situation be next year? The people of the economic circles there generally hold the Japan's economy next year will not be so good as this year. According to initial statistics issued by Japan's Economic Planning Agency in December, the annual growth rate dropped from 7.6 percent in the second quarter to 3 percent in the third quarter this year. The cause for this decline was the "inactivity" of its exports as U.S. economic growth slowed down because the United States is its major export market. The agency estimated that the economic growth rate next year would drop to about 4.5 percent. The major cause for this decline will be: Despite increases in domestic investments in equipment, the individual consumption is still in the doldrums; therefore, Japan's economy, which relies on exports, will perhaps be greatly affected by the slow down in U.S. economic growth.

It is a foregone conclusion that the volume of Sino-Japanese trade will exceed \$10 billion this year. From January to September this year, the volume of Sino-Japanese trade rose by 30.8 percent over the same period last year. It is estimated that there will be a greater increase next year and the vast market in China will continue to be a target that Japanese entrepreneurs are greatly concerned about.

The Situation Is Fine in Asia Where There Has Been a High Growth Rate and a Sharp Increase in Exports, But There Are Still Some Difficulties.

Wei Yuquin (an editor in the editorial department): Despite the unfavorable impact caused by the West's practice of shifting the economic crisis in the past few years, the Southeast Asian countries have continued to maintain a certain rate of economic growth. This year, except for the Philippines, which is now overcoming its difficulties, the economies of the six [as published] countries are better than last year and their economic growth rate is 6 percent. In the first 9 months this year, the exports of the Southeast Asian region rose by 20 percent and its imports rose by 10 percent, both by far exceeding the average growth rate of world trade. It is generally estimated that the economic growth rate in Asia will also be greater than the average economic growth rate in the Western industrial and developed countries.

Recently, I visited five Southeast Asian countries and my impression was that these countries had good access to international economic information, were making full use of their material and personnel resources and various external and internal conditions, and had been quickly developing their national economies. On the other hand, the high interest rates and trade protectionism of the industrial and developed countries and the falling prices of raw materials are causing difficulties for them. As the economic development of some of these countries is closely linked with the economic situation in the United States, when the U.S. economic growth slows down next year, some of the countries whose economic development relies relatively greatly on their trade with the United States will to a certain extent suffer. Some economists have estimated that the Asian countries and areas experience slower economic development next year than this year, but it will still be quicker than other areas.

Latin America and Africa Are In Trouble With Heavy Debt Burdens and Income Reductions And Are Striving for Improvement

Zhang Zhengya: This year, the economies of the industrial countries have rebounded, world trade has expanded, and there has, therefore, been a turn for the better in the export income of the countries of the Third World prices of raw materials have dropped by over 10 percent and U.S. interest rates continue to be high.

This has forced the Third World countries to make extremely heavy payments on their foreign loans. Quite a few Asian areas have increased their exports to the United States by over 40 percent, but the decline in the price of sugar, copper, tin, and petroleum on the world market has caused heavy losses to quite a few Southeast Asian countries.

Tightening their belts, lowering their living standards, restricting imports, and increasing exports is the price that Latin American countries have been forced to pay in order to repay their foreign debts which totals \$350 billion. At present, their per capita income is estimated to be 15 percent lower than in 1980. Though the big countries in this area such as Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina are expected to achieve a 2-3 percent economic growth rate, as interest rates are high, prices of raw materials are falling, inflation is serious, and the task of repaying foreign debt remains heavy, it is generally estimated that even if this area smoothly develops its economy, it will be difficult for it to recover the 1980 level of per capita income by the end of 1980's.

Major exports of African countries are raw materials. The world prices of raw materials have been falling and this has worsened the trade conditions of these countries and reduced their income from exports. They have encountered even greater difficulties in seeking bank loans and international aid. The greatest drought in this century has spread to 21 countries in Africa and dealt a double blow to Africa's economy this year. Africa has close trade relations with Europe. The EEC countries have recently approved a third Lome Agreement to support the economies in Africa. However, I am afraid that it will be difficult for the countries concerned to recover their economic strength any time soon.

U.S. TO CONTINUE STRATEGIC DEFENSE RESEARCH

OW301917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 30 Dec 84

["Washington Not Inclined To Stop Missile-Defense Research" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Washington will likely tell Moscow in the Shultz-Gromyko meeting next month that it will not agree to limit the long-range missile-defense research program, THE NEW YORK TIMES said today.

The Reagan administration has arrived at a consensus in its preliminary planning for arms talks with the Soviet Union. The paper containing the agreement was flown to California yesterday for President Reagan's consideration. Explaining why the administration should proceed with the research program, White House officials said that the Soviet Union, with an extensive similar program of its own, was ahead of the United States in this field and that it was only prudent for the United States to proceed. However, they said, the United States was ready to live up to President Reagan's commitment last September to discuss restraints on testing a new anti-satellite weapon if negotiations on both offensive and defensive weapons resumed.

The United States was also prepared to be more flexible on procedural issues that were the ostensible reason for the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Geneva on January 7-8, the officials said. "We're open about how the talks should be arranged after Geneva," a White House official said.

The United States was willing to have future talks conducted under one "umbrella," possibly with working groups negotiating on specific arms systems, one U.S. official said. It was ready for "two sets of talks, one on all offensive weapons and the other on all defensive weapons."

Reagan is expected to discuss the Geneva meeting with White House National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger Monday afternoon.

PANDA CONSERVATION GROUP VISITS SICHUAN

OW291129 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Chengdu, December 28 (XINHUA) -- Ten-year-old Kevin Lin and his sister Kathryn had a picture taken with giant panda Quan Quan in a conservation center in Sichuan Province yesterday.

They were members of a delegation of the U.S. Committee for the Conservation of the Giant Panda, a school children's voluntary organization. The committee has 100,000 U.S. dollars for the current giant panda rescue drive by launching a donation campaign in their country. The delegation visited the Wolong Giant Panda Natural Preserve, about two hours' bus drive from Chengdu, the provincial capital.

Quan Quan, now raised in captivity in the center, had serious cranial injuries when it was picked up by rescue workers in April. The animal, exhausted from hunger and illness, had fallen from a steep mountain slope. The Lin kids and other children were overjoyed when told that it had been nursed back to health.

The center now keeps eight giant pandas, and they seemed to be extremely friendly to the American children. At the call of her name, female panda Li Li waved her paws as if in greetings, to the applause of the young visitors.

The delegation arrived in Chengdu on December 26 from Shanghai. They are guests of the China Wildlife Conservation Association. 16-year-old high school student Chow Deh-han told XINHUA: "The visit has deepened my affection for the animal." "I missed some lessons working on the committee, but that really pays," he said.

YUNNAN TO PRODUCE BURROUGHS MICROCOMPUTERS

OW301244 Beijing XINHUA in english 1216 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Kunming, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Yunnan province will manufacture microcomputers of the Burroughs Company of the United States under a contract pending ratification from the Chinese and U.S. Governments.

The contract on the production was signed here Friday by the Yunnan Provincial Import and Export Corporation, the Yunnan Electronic Equipment Plant, the Everbright Industrial Corporation in Hong Kong and Burroughs.

The Yunnan plant will import B20 and B25 microcomputer production and assembly lines, software and technology from Burroughs. It will be able to produce 1,500 microcomputers in 1985. B20 and B25 microcomputers are used in banks and offices. The products will be sold mainly in China.

The Yunnan plant, built in 1971, is designated by the state to specialize in production of small computers and microcomputers.

WHAMPOA ACADEMY ASSOCIATION FORMED IN WASHINGTON

OW300511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, 27 Dec (XINHUA) -- It is reported that the Association for Whampoa Military Academy Alumni and Their Families in the United States has been officially established in Washington. Officials of the association are as follows:

Advisors: Li Mow and Song Xilian; director: Cai Wenzhi; deputy director: Chen Xueming; and council member: Ouyang Jie.

During its preparatory period, the association assumed the name of the Preparatory Committee for Whampoa Military Academy Alumni and Their Families in Promoting China's Peaceful Reunification.

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
S O V I E T U N I O N

C 1

REPORTAGE ON ARKHIPOV VISIT, DEPARTURE

Arkhipov, Peng Zhen Discuss Ties

OW281513 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today congratulated the Soviet First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov on his successful talks with Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin.

Speaking at a meeting with Arkhipov here this afternoon, he said it was a good thing to achieve positive results in the talks, and this is beneficial to the fundamental interests of the two peoples and to the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations, and tallies with the law of the development of history.

Both China and the Soviet Union were big countries and they shared thousands of kilometers of common border, he said. The abnormal state of Sino-Soviet relations should not continue and the Chinese side sincerely hoped that bilateral relations would be normalized.

Noting that it was a positive aspect that progress had been made in bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology, he said that the current visit should be made as a starting point to do as many things as possible.

As to the negative aspect in bilateral relations joint efforts should be made to gradually eliminate it, so that normalization between the two countries could be gradually achieved, Peng Zhen said. Peng Zhen told Arkhipov that the Chinese people would never forget the contributions he had made to China's construction in the 50's, adding that he himself and the Chinese people welcomed him.

Arkhipov said that the Soviet Union hoped to rebuild friendly relations with the People's Republic of China, and that both sides had such a hope. He expressed his belief that the two countries could find ways to achieve the hope, noting that positive factors had been found in bilateral relations over the past few years.

The two countries should take steps to further improve their relations.

Among those present at the meeting were Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, Qian Qichen, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; and I.S. Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China.

Soviet Embassy Banquet

OW281614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov gave a banquet at the embassy here tonight on the occasion of the China visit of the Soviet First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov.

Arkhipov at the banquet cited three agreements signed between the Soviet Union and China here earlier today as the important ones. Their implementation would help promote the two countries' economic construction and raise their peoples' living standards, and would create a good atmosphere to deepen bilateral mutual understanding and trust.

The positive experience of the talks had opened new possibilities for furthering Soviet-Chinese relations, he said.

On his important and useful talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and exciting meetings and frank conversations with his old friends Chen Yun, Wan Li, Peng Zhen and Bo Yibo, he said that "we could not help recalling the happy days of friendly relations between our two countries and their people."

During the talks, the two sides discussed Soviet-Chinese cultural cooperation, expanded scientific and technical exchanges, contacts between the two countries' scientific academies, exchange of students, joint survey of fishery, marine resources, the water resources of the Amur River basin on the Sino-Soviet border and the water conservancy projects around the river section as well as on cooperation in regulating the water flow of the rivers running through the two countries and controlling their pollution.

During his tour of Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Wuhan, he said, he had met representatives of local governments, enterprises and departments and witnessed the great changes that had taken place in China and in the life of its people. He said they would return home tomorrow with the hope that bilateral relations would be improved, adding that this was beneficial to the two countries and their people and to the healthy growth of the whole international situation.

In his toast, Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin described Arkhipov's visit as successful and their talks fruitful. The agreements signed on economy, trade, science and technology would lead to a step forward in bilateral cooperation in those fields, he said.

Arkhipov's meetings with Chinese leaders Zhao Ziyang, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen and Bo Yibo were of great significance for increasing mutual understanding, developing bilateral relations and facilitating the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, the Chinese vice-premier said. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1637 GMT on 28 December adds the name of Wan Li after that of Peng Zhen in the preceding list of Chinese leaders.] He held that the talks had concluded, but their future work was still arduous, hoping the two sides would continue their efforts to push bilateral economic relations to a new phase.

During the talks and meetings with Chinese leaders, Arkhipov could notice the sincerity of the Chinese side for the realization of the normalization, Yao said. He expressed his conviction that the difficulties on the way forward could be overcome so long as the two sides adopted positive attitude.

Agreement To Increase Trade

OW281706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- China and the Soviet Union agreed to increase their volume of trade from 3.6 billion to 4.6 billion Swiss francs for 1985. This was decided during the talks between Jia Shi, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ivan Timofeyevich Grishin, vice-minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union, who is accompanying Soviet First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov on the China visit. They reached agreements on the supplementary trade to the Sino-Soviet agreement on goods exchange and payment for 1985 that was signed late last month. They also exchanged notes related to the matter on December 26.

Arkhipov Leaves for Home

OW290257 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Ivan Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, left here for home this morning after an eight-day visit to China. Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin was among those seeing Arkhipov off at the airport.

Earlier, Yao had a brief conversation with Arkhipov at the state guesthouse. Yao told Arkhipov that his China visit, though short, yielded fruitful results. Arkhipov replied that he was very pleased about the results.

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SOVIET UNION

Yao said he hoped that the visit would become the starting point for the further development of friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries. Arkhipov expressed the similar hope.

Before boarding the plane, Arkhipov told reporters: "We held important and useful talks in a practical and constructive atmosphere and signed important agreements. Our talks and discussions reflected the mutual sympathy and understanding between the two peoples."

Also at the airport were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0829 GMT on 29 December adds the following names to the list of officials at the airport: "... Gan Ziyu, vice minister of the State Planning Commission; Ma Yi, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; Yang Jun, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Jia Shi, vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade...."]

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW310617 Beijing Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] A XINHUA correspondent reports that relations between the people of China and the USSR, which were broken for almost 20 years, have been resumed in the last two years. During this period, five national delegations and tourist groups visited each other. In May this year during the visit to the Soviet Union by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, delegation leader Wang Bingnan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and had friendly talks with Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Photo exhibitions dealing with both countries' achievements in construction were organized in Beijing and Moscow this year.

In the field of culture and education, both countries exchanged 10 students during the 1983-84 school year, and 70 during the 1984-85 school year. In August last year, China sent its first delegation to Moscow to participate in the International Book Exhibition. The Chinese pavilion was one of the most popular ones and was filled to capacity for 5 days running. Relations are being resumed also in the fields of music, painting, and cinematography. China has taken part in the Moscow and Tashkent international film festivals. Both countries have organized painting exhibitions in Beijing, Xian, Moscow, and Minsk.

Sport relations are also being resumed. In 2 years, the Soviet Union has been visited by teams of Chinese women volleyball players, Chinese gymnastic women's athletic, track and field teams, and a table tennis team. China has been visited by a female volleyball team, the "Shakhtyor" football team, a gymnastic team, the "Zhalgiris" football team, an archery team, and Soviet international grand masters.

JIA SHI VIEWS PRC-USSR TRADE RELATIONS

OW240513 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Talk by Jia Shi, vice minister for foreign economic relations and foreign trade of China; recorded in Mandarin fading into superimposed translation]

[Text] On 21 December, Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Beijing for a visit to our country. He will hold talks with the government leaders of our country on cooperation between the two countries in the economic, trade, scientific, and technological fields.

I am sure that Arkhipov's visit to China will contribute to the stable development of economic and trade relations and scientific and technical cooperation between China and the Soviet Union. This meets the common interests of the people of both countries.

During the last few years, the joint efforts of China and the Soviet Union have made it possible to develop economic and trade relations between the two countries. The volume of trade between the two countries is growing every year. Since 1982, the annual increase of trade turnover between China and the Soviet Union has amounted to 1 billion Swiss francs. The types of goods exchanged have increased. In addition to traditional goods, ores, frozen meat, canned meats, silk fabrics, raw silk, tea and other light and textile industry goods, local industry and stockbreeding products, the list of goods exported by China to the Soviet Union now also includes soy beans, cotton, cotton fabrics, bedding items, and other goods. In addition to traditional goods, our country imports from the Soviet Union: pig iron, chemical fertilizers, cement, plate glass, and other goods.

A trade exchange and payment agreement was signed in Moscow on 30 December 1984 [as heard] by the PRC and USSR Governments for 1985. Both countries agreed to increase trade volume to 3.6 billion Swiss francs in 1985 which is a 36 percent increase compared with 1984. The current trade talks began earlier than in previous years, and satisfactory results were obtained by the countries in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

China and the Soviet Union have large territories. They are neighbors and have a long common border and have transport facilities. Both China and the Soviet Union have rich natural resources and large internal markets. The goods being exchanged suit both countries. This is why the prospects for the development of Sino-Soviet trade are very great. The steady expansion of economic and trade relations between the PRC and the USSR contributes not only to the economic development of both countries but also benefits the traditional friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet people.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

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WU XUEQIAN MEETS DPRK VICE PREMIER, DELEGATION

OW310717 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met and had a cordial conversation with Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party here this morning. Kim and his party arrived here earlier today after paying visits to the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, and Iran. They left for home at noon today.

CYL SECRETARY, DELEGATION MEET DPRK OFFICIALS

Meets Kim Il-song

OW291806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), met today with Hu Jintao, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League and his delegation, which arrived here December 25.

Kim said the DPRK youth were honored that Hu's first trip abroad since his election as first secretary was the DPRK and stated that he hoped that the youth of the two countries will exchange frequent visits, sharing their experiences, thereby passing Sino-Korean friendship from generation to generation.

Hu, speaking on behalf of the Chinese youth, said that they will continue to cultivate the cordial relations initiated by the older generation and strengthen friendly ties between the Chinese Communist Youth League and the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Leaders Fete PRC Workers

OW272124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0900 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- Yi Chong-ok, Kong Chin-tae and other Korean party and government leaders, and Chinese comrades working in Korea greeted the New Year at a grand banquet given by the Korean State Administration Council at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang on the evening of 25 December.

Addressing the banquet, Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae said that 1984 was a historic year in which the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship was further consolidated and developed at a new stage. He said he wholeheartedly wished the Chinese people new progress in implementing the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, reforming the economic structure, improving enterprise operation and administration, and achieving the four modernizations.

He also warmly congratulated the Chinese Government for reaching an accord with the British Government over the Hong Kong issue. Members of the Chinese CYL delegation headed by Hu Jintao, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, were also invited to attend the banquet.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

XINHUA VIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN DPRK

OW298918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 29 Dec 84

[**"Roundup: DPRK's 1984 Progress by Li Tu and Qu Benjin"** -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] **Pyongyang, December 29 (XINHUA)** -- The end of 1984 marks the final year of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a year of intensified efforts to expand its heavy and light industries, the service trades and foreign exports.

Special emphasis was devoted to the development of the coal, non-ferrous metal and steel industries with marked success. Coal output for 1984, for example, has been estimated at 70 million tons, or 20 million tons more than in 1978, the beginning of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In response to President Kim Il-song's goal to raise the living standards of the people of the DPRK, light industry output reportedly increased by 8 percent in the first quarter of 1984, compared with the same period in 1983. Quality also improved and the variety of products increased, of which more than 10,000 have been named "advanced products."

The central authorities directed some heavy-industry oriented plants to set up workshops for the production of consumer goods and urban unemployed labor was encouraged to make small articles for daily use to satisfy pent-up market demands. Improved efficiency in commercial and service trades and a proliferation of farmers' markets boosted the current volume of marketed commodities 100 percent and the volume of business 200 percent over last year while prices dropped.

Last September, the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly approved legislation for joint ventures, opening the way for the first project, a hotel that will be built in Pyongyang in partnership with French businessmen. During the past year, the DPRK has increased production of goods specifically designed for export.

Last month, Premier Kang Song-san stressed the need for further expansion of foreign trade and economic and technological cooperation with other countries.

XINHUA REPORTS ON JAPANESE ECONOMIC GROWTH

OW290507 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] XINHUA, on 23 December, carried a report by its Tokyo correspondent, titled "Technical Revolution Is the Driving Force for Japan's Economic Recovery." The report reviews the Japanese economy in 1984, and gives its outlook for 1985.

According to the report, the year 1984 has been one of economic recovery for Japan, and cites an increase in exports and equipment investment amid the technical revolution, centering around high technology, as factors behind Japan's economic growth for 1984, projected at more than 5 percent. However, the report points out that there are some remaining problems for the Japanese economy yet to be solved. The first problem, the report says, is an imbalance between rapidly progressing high technology on the one hand, and the lagging industries of steel, nonferrous metals, heavy electrical machinery, precision instruments, construction, food, shipbuilding, petroleum, and cement. The second problem is the regional gap between Kyushu, nicknamed "Silicon Island," and areas like Hokkaido and the northeastern part of Japan, where there are very few high-tech industries. The third problem is that the ever-increasing trade surplus is causing trade frictions with the United States and other countries. The report enumerates the above three problems, which the Japanese economy has to solve next year.

WANG ZHEN WELCOMES JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW291337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 27 Dec 84

[By reporters He Ping, Zhang Shutang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA) -- More than 600 members of the Japan-China youth and students friendship and exchange delegation held a get-together with Chinese youths at the Great Hall of the People this evening to celebrate the fruitful results of Sino-Japanese exchange during the past year and to wish for further advances in the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese youths and people.

Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, extended holiday greetings to the young people. He said: This year, Chinese and Japanese leaders jointly drew up plans to ensure Sino-Japanese friendship for a thousand years to come, thus adding a vigorous, youthful chapter to the history of Sino-Japanese exchanges. He sincerely hoped that youths of the two countries will shoulder the heavy historical task in the new year and, on the basis of the four principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability," work hard to make the 21st century a century of further strengthened Sino-Japanese friendship.

Wang Zhaoguo, director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and chief representative of the Chinese side of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship; responsible persons of the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Youth Federation, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and the China-Japan Friendship Association; and (Hayashi Shaku), minister of the Japanese Embassy in China, attended this evening's get-together.

Delegation at Beijing Fete

OW281856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- Cheerful group dances presented by Chinese and Japanese young people made a climax of today's get-together at Beijing workers' indoor stadium.

More than 600 Japanese young people, mostly senior middle school students, arrived here Tuesday as members of a friendship delegation.

The band music and choruses they performed, traditional Chinese martial arts presented by Chinese youngsters, and Chinese and Japanese songs by Chinese singers drew warm and friendly applauses from an audience of 10,000.

Present at today's get-together were Liu Houming, Sun Jiachang, vice-presidents of the host organization, the All-China Youth Federation, and D. Akamatsu, head of the Japanese delegation.

The delegation will leave for Shanghai tomorrow to join the young people there in sports matches and to cultural performances.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS PRC-JAPAN CHILDREN'S PARTY

OW310437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 30 Dec 84

[By reporter Ding Wen]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA) -- To celebrate the New Year some 150 Chinese and Japanese children today in Beijing held a friendship gathering to prepare rice cakes here according to traditional Japanese social customs.

The get-together was jointly sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Japan Friendship Association. Present were Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; President Xia Yan and Advisor Chu Tunan of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Sun Pinghua, vice president of the two sponsoring associations; diplomats of the Japanese Embassy in China, and a number of Japanese friends in Beijing.

The Sino-Japanese friendship rice cake-making gathering began amid the sound of firecrackers. Wang Zhen wished Chinese and Japanese children a happy New Year and hoped that the friendship between Chinese and Japanese people could be carried on forever. In his speech at the gathering Sun Pinghua expressed the hope that the friendship between the two peoples would be furthered by the rice cake-making get-together and be handed down from generation to generation. Mr Yoshizo Yano, representative of the Japanese friends present, also made a warm speech on friendly feelings. Li Xia and Daigoro Kurogawa, respectively representatives of Chinese and Japanese children, both said that the children of the two countries will make friends and, when they grow up, will follow their parents to continuously promote Sino-Japanese friendship.

Both Chinese and Japanese people have a traditional habit of eating rice cakes to celebrate New Year. Children of the two countries began to hold gatherings for making and eating rice cakes last year.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH JAPAN

OW301214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0151 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- China and Japan today pledged to redouble their efforts for even better Sino-Japanese friendship in the New Year. The pledges were made in New Year's greetings exchanged between the two parties to the China-Japan Committee for Friendship Into the 21st Century, which was formed last March when Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited China.

The Japanese message of greetings said the two countries had exchanged many important visits during 1984. This reflected the excellent relations between Japan and China.

After reviewing the vigorous development of bilateral relations in 1984, the Chinese message said that enduring good-neighbourliness and friendship were in the best interests of the two peoples. They were also conducive to peace, stability and prosperity in the Asian-Pacific region, the message said. The slogan, "Making the 21st century one of still better relations between China and Japan", had won enthusiastic support from both peoples, the greetings said.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E I

PRC PLANS TO RELEASE 15 VIETNAMESE CAPTIVES

OW290748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government has decided to release 15 captured Vietnamese troops and other armed personnel on January 16, 1985, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced here today. The spokesman told XINHUA that Hoang Van Ky and 14 other Vietnamese troops and armed personnel were captured by Chinese frontier guards and public security departments when they illegally intruded into Chinese territory for armed provocation, reconnaissance and sabotage.

During trials, the spokesman said, the captives confessed that they had been dispatched by the Vietnamese authorities to invade Chinese territory and carry out illegal activities hostile to China. They also admitted their crimes, the spokesman added.

In the spirit of humanitarianism, the Chinese Government has decided to release them so that they can reunite with their families during the Spring Festival, the spokesman said.

Another Vietnamese, Bui Van Hung, was seriously wounded when captured, and died in spite of the emergency medical treatment given by the Chinese side. His ashes will be handed over to the Vietnamese side on January 16, the spokesman added. The Chinese Foreign Ministry has informed the Vietnamese Embassy here of the above decision.

ZHAO MEETS HOANG VAN HOAN, CRITICIZES SRV

OW291527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 29 Dec 84

["Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Calls on Hoang Van Hoan" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang called on former Vietnamese leader Hoang Van Hoan at his residence here this evening. Zhao extended the new year greeting to him and wished him good health.

When Zhao, also a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, arrived at the reception room earlier this evening, Zhao greeted Hoang Van Hoan and with cordial handshakes and prolonged embraces, and presented him a bunch of flowers. Hoang said to Zhao and other Chinese around: "Victory to the new year".

Hoang said that he had witnessed the great achievements scored by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in the past five years since he came to China. Noting that China was now no longer grain-deficient as before and many peasants were well to do, he said this was a miracle. He also mentioned that the big advances China had made in its industry, science and technology and that it implemented an independent foreign policy of peace, and that its international reputation had become increasingly higher and higher.

Le Duan and company attacked China every day, but the Vietnamese people would never believe their propaganda and deemed their anti-China drive foolish. The only way out for the Le Duan and company was to give up their policy against China, he said.

Zhao thanked Hoang for his assessment of the work of the Chinese Communist Party. The anti-China policy of the Vietnamese authority had undermined the traditional friendship between the two parties and the two peoples and this runs counter to the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese people, Zhao said.

They had a dinner together, after the meeting. Among those present on the occasion were leaders of the Chinese departments concerned, including Ji Pengfei, Qiao Shi, Wang Zhaoguo, Li Yimang, Qian Liren and Zhu Muzhi.

MEDIA REACTION TO SRV KAMPUCHEA ATTACKS

Commentary Condemns SRV

HK290908 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 6

[Short commentary: "Frenzied Last-Ditch Struggle"]

[Text] Over the past few days, several thousand Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea have been attacking Nong Samet, the largest camp of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, with the support of artillery and tanks. After entering the camp, the aggressors burned all the houses of the local people. More than 60,000 civilians formerly living in the camp have been forced to flee to Thailand. They have once again become refugees. The brutal act by the Vietnamese authorities, which regards civilians as targets of attack, has further revealed their brutal but weak' nature. Not long after the start of this dry season, the Vietnamese authorities continuously began to dispatch more troops to the Thai-Kampuchean border to launch at attack on the Kampuchean patriotic resistance force. They clamor for "annihilating the Khmer Rouge." However, to date they have actually attacked the camps controlled by the patriotic forces under the leadership of Premier Son Sann and President Sihanouk. The defenseless civilians have become the main victims of attack. All this shows: 1) the Vietnamese authorities try to use the slogan of "annihilating the Khmer Rouge" to put other Kampuchean Patriotic Armed Forces off their guard. After that, the Vietnamese will launch an all-round attack on them. This demonstrates that the Vietnamese are trying to adopt this method to disintegrate the Kampuchean armed resistance forces, and then destroy them one by one so the Vietnamese can extricate themselves from their predicament. 2) The Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea have been exhausted and become a spent force. They are no longer able to deal with the guerrilla tactics of the Kampuchean Patriotic Armed Forces. They can only use the method of killing civilians and burning their houses, and regard this as their "victory" to keep up their troops' morale. However, the Vietnamese authorities will never attain their objectives. With the resistance of the Kampuchean Army and civilians who unite as one, just like other offensives of previous dry seasons, the present attack of the Vietnamese aggressor troops will again end in failure.

The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea has brought extremely serious calamities and suffering to the Kampuchean people. Presently the Vietnamese aggressors have even gone so far as to slaughter the defenseless peaceful residents. They can gain nothing from this except a strong condemnation from world opinion.

SRV Actions Termed 'Inhumane'

OW281849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 28 Dec 84

["Hanoi's Inhumane Moves in Kampuchea (by Yang Mu)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, December 28 (XINHUA) -- Four out of the eight civilian camps controlled by Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Prime Minister Son Sann have been seized or assaulted by Vietnamese troops in the past two months, and the KPNLF headquarters Ampil camp is now under gunfire. Public opinion here deemed these Vietnamese operations a prelude to their 1984-1985 dry season offensive in Kampuchea. People wondered why the KPNLF has been the main target of Vietnam at the end of this year?

The KPNLF has eight civilian camps scattered along the 806-kilometer Kampuchean-Thai border. They include Sok Sann in the southern zone, Baksey (Nan Yin) in the north and Ampil, Nong Samet, Nong Chan and tow other camps in the Central. The Vietnamese troops failed to capture Ampil and some other camps, to they launched fresh military operations against the KPNLF in mid-November. What merits attention is that the occupation troops' attacks have been non-stop and the fiercest so far. These large-scale operations seem to have the following aims:

-- Hanoi launched assault in Kampuchea earlier than before in an attempt to achieve amazing success to boost the morale of its troops, as previous dry-season mopping-up campaigns in Kampuchea always ended in failure and war-weariness has prevailed among the Vietnamese soldiers. Therefore, in the current dry season, Hanoi chose the central zone of the Kampuchean-Thai border, where plains are stretched to interior part of the country and are rather densely populated, as their first target. The headquarters and main camps of the KPNLF are located in this zone. Taking the advantages of a great disparity in strength, the Vietnamese attempted to overrun all camps there at one stroke; but they are cracking a hard nut.

-- Hanoi is concentrating its attacks around KPNLF camps at the beginning of the current dry season in an attempt to split the three fractions of the Coalition Government. Annoyed by the rapid growing in strength and combat effectiveness of the KPNLF army, Hanoi is adopting a new tactic: destroying newly-equipped and strengthened armed forces of the KPNLF as soon as possible, isolating the National Sihanoukian Army, mobilizing crack troops to fight the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. The three factions, however, have closed their ranks politically and militarily.

-- To add burden of refugees on Thailand. It is a component part of Vietnam's Indochina policy to drive the Kampucheans both in the interior and on the border into Thailand by means of starvation and gunfire. According to Thai official statistics, over 81,000 refugees have fled into Thailand from the four KPNLF camps since last November. This is a new proof of Vietnam's policy of hostility towards Thailand.

THAI TROOPS ON ALERT AT KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

OW281340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Bangkok, December 28 (XINHUA) -- Thai frontier troops stationed along the Thai-Kampuchean border have been on full alert in anticipation of an over-spill of the Vietnamese offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces into Thailand, local press reported today quoting Deputy Thai Army spokesman Anuson Kritsanasareni.

A high official of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) office in Bangkok told XINHUA this morning that about 1,000 KPNLF soldiers are fighting to retake their Nong Samet camp lost to the Vietnamese on December 25. They have split into small units and since December 26 have been staging lightening raids on the Vietnamese occupation troops in Nong Samet, he added. The official described the situation in Ampil as "very tense." He said the Vietnamese troops will attack the main command headquarters of the KPNLF in Ampil very soon. All preparations have been made to cope with the imminent attack, including the evacuation of civilians from the Ampil camp to safer areas, he said.

The local English newspaper THE BANGKOK POST quoted a senior KPNLF official as reporting today that between 200 to 300 Vietnamese troops and four armoured personnel carriers moved into the northern part of Ampil Lake on December 26, about five kilometers from the main camp.

Meanwhile, the official added, Vietnamese gunners in Banteai Chhmar, about 15 kilometers from Ampil, shelled the outskirts of the camp with 130mm artilleries. The camp was shelled again yesterday.

Hitherto, more than 80,000 Kampuchean refugees have fled to Thailand since Vietnamese troops launched their dry-season offensive against the KPNLF resistance forces last month, according to a statement made yesterday by Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri of National Security Council of Thailand.

KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE BATTLES SRV FORCES

KPNLF Regains Part of Camp

OW290800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Bangkok, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Kampuchean resistance forces yesterday regained two-thirds of their Nong Samet camp lost to the Vietnamese invading troops on December 25 after four days fierce fighting, according to reports reaching here today from the border towns of Aranyaprathet and Tapraya in eastern Thailand adjacent to Kampuchea.

Reporters from the border quoted Thai Eastern Task Force Commander Major General San Siphen as saying that about 3,000 KPNLF troops launched a series of counter-attacks on Nong Samet camp early yesterday.

One Vietnamese T-54 tank was destroyed and another damaged, the commander said, adding that 80 Vietnamese troops were killed or injured in close quarters fighting. About 1,000 Vietnamese backed by tanks and armoured personnel carriers were still entrenched in the northern portion of the Nong Samet camp, he said.

On the other hand, THE BANGKOK POST and THE NATION REVIEW reported today that Vietnamese gunners continued to pound the KPNLF's main commanding camp Ampil with 130mm and 105mm artillery pieces yesterday. The camp's 23,000 civilians were evacuated close to a tank ditch near the Thai border. Eight Vietnamese tanks and 50 armoured personnel carriers had been reportedly moved into positions not far from Ampil. Military observers here noted that Ampil is now an imminent target of attack by the Vietnamese.

3 Vietnamese Strongholds Destroyed

OW300753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and guerrillas destroyed three Vietnamese battalion strongholds and wiped out over 200 Vietnamese soldiers in Koh Kong and Battambang Provinces of Kampuchea recently, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported.

On December 24, the national Army and guerrillas destroyed a Vietnamese battalion stronghold on Height No 300 in northern Koh Kong Province, killing 28 Vietnamese soldiers, wounding 36 others and capturing 27 pieces of weapons. On December 26, they killed and wounded 90 Vietnamese troops in ambushing a Vietnamese battalion near Height No 300.

On December 23, Kampuchean resistance forces attacked two Vietnamese battalion strongholds in the south of Sisophon, Battambang Province, razing them to the ground, killing 35 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 45 others.

Battle Termed 'Fiercest' Yet

OW310811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Bangkok, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Some 3,000 Kampuchean resistance troops yesterday engaged in close fighting with about 1,000 Vietnamese invaders inside Nong Samet camp, the largest base of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) in Battambang Province, which was taken by the Vietnamese on December 25, according to reports reaching here today from the Thai border towns of Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya in eastern Thailand.

In what was described as the fiercest battle in Nong Samet camp since the fighting began six days ago, Vietnamese tank guns and artillery bombarded the camp from morning till night. The front fighters knocked down two more Vietnamese tanks, bringing the number of destroyed and damaged enemy tanks to four. It was reported three-fifths of the camp had been retaken by the KPNLF forces.

Border reporters quoted medical workers of the Red Cross International Committee and reliable Thai sources as saying that yesterday's fighting also inflicted heavy losses on the KPNLF forces. 30 nationalist fighters were reportedly killed and 94 others wounded. Most of the camp had been burned down by the Vietnamese who also planted numerous land mines inside the camp, the reporters added.

Meanwhile, the reporters quoted deputy commander of the Thai eastern task force Col Chetha Tanacharo as reporting that over 2,000 Vietnamese troops have been moved into positions near Ampil, the headquarters of KPNLF led by Prime Minister Son Sann.

The situation is growing tense near Tatum -- headquarters of the Nationalist Army led by Democratic Kampuchea president Norodom Sihanouk, as fighting was reported in the vicinity of the base. The Vietnamese have in the past few days received thousands of reinforcements from Oddar Meanchey Province in Kampuchea, the border reporters said.

XU JIATUN URGES SUPPORT OF HONG KONG ACCORD

OW301656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Hong Kong, December 30 (XINHUA) -- A senior XINHUA official tonight urged Hong Kong compatriots to love Hong Kong and the motherland, increase their unity and cooperation, and abide by the joint Sino-British declaration on the Hong Kong question, so as to contribute to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

At a banquet in honor of friends in Hong Kong's communication circles, the director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Xu Jiatun cited this as "a common goal."

He said the Sino-British declaration will become officially effective in 1985, so the transition period will then begin and Hong Kong will embark on a new course.

Xu noted that the overwhelming majority of the Hong Kong compatriots love Hong Kong and the motherland. He said there would probably be some bumpy patches in the road ahead, but he believed that the Hong Kong compatriots would firmly abide by the Sino-British declaration and work for Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

Referring to the relations between Hong Kong and Taiwan, Xu said Hong Kong has kept close ties with Taiwan, another part of the country.

To maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity is great in the interest of Taiwan, he added.

Xu said Hong Kong, as a center of international finance and trade, also keeps on good terms with the United States of America and other advanced countries.

"In our view," he said, "it will be in the interest of the different sections of the people and conform to their aspirations to resolutely abide by the Sino-British declaration and safeguard Hong Kong's stability and prosperity."

Present at the banquet were Deputy Directors of XINHUA Li Chuwen, Zheng Hua, Chen Daming, Chen Bojian and Qi Feng and about 100 local journalists.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR NEXT 70 YEARS NOTED

HK300531 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0357 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 30 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Issue No 1 of 1985 of LIAOWANG weekly to be published tomorrow reveals the Chinese leaders' strategic development concept for the next 70 years, that is, from 1980 to the end of this century and the first 50 years of the next century.

The main points of this strategic concept include the following:

-- By the end of this century, we will attain a comfortably well-off level, and our per capita income will reach more than \$800. This means we will have initially shaken off poverty.

-- After working hard to carry out construction for another 50 years, China will attain or approach the level of developed countries in the world.

-- An open-door policy is China's long-term national policy.

-- After 70 years of hard work China will further develop its economy with socialist economy as its main component. It will not be afraid of the impact of any other economics.

The weekly reveals the above-mentioned points in a commentator's article. The article says that the Chinese leaders put forward China's strategic development concept for the next 70 years while talking about the open-door policy. China's open-door policy will remain unchanged for 50 to 70 years. The commentator's article carried in LIAOWANG weekly gives the following two explanations with regard to this issue:

1. The open-door policy is based on China's actual conditions. Our present aim is to attain a comfortably well-off level by the end of this century. This is what we call "quadrupling." By that time the per capita income throughout the country will reach \$800 or more. On such a basis, after another 30 to 50 years, or another 50 years, to put it more accurately, we will reach or approach the level of the West. This is where our real ambition lies. In the period of 16 years from now to the end of this century, we should carry out our construction heart and soul, strive for an international peaceful environment in our interest, and promote our contacts with the world -- this is what we call the open-door policy. With such conditions, we will attain our objective for the end of this century. Furthermore, it is more necessary for us to continue to implement this policy during the first 50 years of the next century so that we can achieve our still greater objectives.

2. To promote its development, China should not close its door to international intercourse. The open-door policy will remain unchanged not only in this century, but also in the first 50 years of next century. Will the policy be changed during the latter 50 years of the next century? This policy will not be changed, and it will be even more difficult to change it. This is because during the 70 years, we will have established very close economic relations with the world. Can the policy be changed? The answer is no. Also, another factor to be taken into consideration is that we are not afraid of change. Our foreign policy is aimed at serving the development of socialist economy. China sticks to the socialist road. What we mean by economic development is developing socialist economy. Introducing foreign capital, Sino-foreign ventures and so on can never harm our economy with the socialist economy as its main component. After another 30, 50, or 70 years the foundation of our socialist economy will become more powerful, and capable of standing the impact resulting from the open-door policy. The impact will never influence our overall situation.

Therefore, the open-door policy will remain unchanged not only in this century, but also in the next 50 years of the next century. It will be even more difficult to change it during the latter 50 years of the next century. And we will be even less afraid of change.

SENIOR PLA OFFICERS RETIRE FROM LEADING POSTS

OW291108 Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Senior officers at the General Staff Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army have taken the lead in giving way to younger people, according to today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. Last Saturday, 40 senior officers at or above the corps levels retired from their leading posts. Several of them had served as section chiefs, ranking next only to the chief and deputy chiefs of the General Staff. Deputy Chief of General Staff Xu Xin quoted Deng Xiaoping, and called the retiring officers, most of whom are over 60, "open-minded people". Deng, chairman of the Central Military Commission, said at a seminar in November that although officers below the corps level had become younger in the past two years, the aging of top Army leaders remained a problem. He urged older officers to give way to younger and more competent leaders, saying: "I hope to see more open-minded people in the Army." A young officer from General Staff HQ said that despite the fact that more older officers were retiring, more efforts should be made to rejuvenate the various headquarters of the Armed Forces.

Yu Qiuli Comments

OW291149 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, with the approval of the Central Military Commission another 40 veteran comrades of the PLA General Staff Department retired from leadership posts on 22 December. According to a comrade of the government and political affairs cadres department, in the process of rectification and correction this May, the PLA General Staff Department's party committee levied a specific requirement on establishing a contingent of cadres that meets the needs of modern warfare. Since then, veteran comrades of the PLA General Staff Department who were above the age limit have expressed to the party organization their resolute support for the call by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission, who urged veteran comrades to become enlightened persons. They were ready to happily obey the party organization's arrangements. Some 37 of these veteran comrades have repeated their requests to retire.

In another report, addressing office cadres of the PLA General Political Department on the afternoon of 28 December, Director Yu Qiuli said: In the course of simplifying administration, reorganizing the troops, and replacing the old with the new cadres, large numbers of veteran cadres have retired, or will soon retire, from leadership posts. Having rendered meritorious service, the veteran comrades deserve our respect and concern. Young comrades, in particular, should show greater respect and concern for veteran comrades.

Yu Qiuli said: When a cadre is in office, he is well taken care of and has many visitors and friends at his house. A different, somewhat cold treatment is given him once he retires. This is not a glorious tradition of our party and Army. This unhealthy practice and impurity in party spirit should be resolutely corrected.

Yu Qiuli said: New Year's Day and the Spring Festival are drawing near. Leading comrades of all units and comrades of the administrative departments, please do not visit any of us here. Instead, you should visit the retired veteran comrades at their homes, extend New Year's greetings to them, and strive to help solve their problems, if any.

PLA RESCUES OIL WORKERS TRAPPED AT SHENGLI

OW310558 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0918 GMT 30 Dec 84

[By reporters Yu Changlin and Jiang Yongwu]

[Text] Jinan, 30 Dec (XINHUA) -- As of 1800 [1000 GMT] yesterday, over 1,000 of the more than 2,000 petroleum workers and civilian laborers, trapped in frozen waters on the beaches at the Huang He estuary, were rescued by PLA members and local civilians in the adjacent areas. Others were also evacuated to safety zones.

The mercury has plummeted in the Huang He estuary areas since 25 December. With the estuary frozen, the Huang He waterway was blocked and the river overflowed on the afternoon of 27 December. The floodwater enveloped the oil prospecting area of Shengli oil field in the east of Gu Dao in Kenli County. It was 1 to 2 meters deep in a circumference of 100 li. Trapped in frozen waters, more than 2,000 petroleum workers and civilian laborers climbed to high ground, derricks, or the roofs of sheds. They were in a dangerous situation.

Emergency meetings were immediately held by the Shengli oil field command center, the Dongying City CPC Committee, and the city People's Government, as well as the Dongying Military Subdistrict to draw up plans for a rescue operation. Leading comrades of the local party, government, and Army organizations braved the cold winds and rushed to the scene. They directed workers and militia members to break the ice and rescue those trapped in the frozen water, saving more than 600 petroleum workers and civilian laborers from immediate danger.

On 29 December the Jinan Military Region Air Force dispatched three helicopters to joint the rescue operation during which they flew more than 100 sorties. A pilot landed his helicopter, with a single wheel on a slope as small as only 2 or 3 square meters, to rescue four persons trapped in frozen waters.

According to reports from rescue operation personnel, ice frozen from the Huang He has stabilized and is not going to rise again at present.

NATIONAL WRITERS CONGRESS OPENS IN BEIJING

OW300154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0245 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- The fourth national writers congress which was attended by 800 writers from all over the country opened this morning in Beijing. Hu Yaobang, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Gu Mu, Qiao Shi, and others attended the opening ceremony. Entrusted by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Qili addressed the congress. Ba Jin also addressed the congress with a written statement.

In his speech, Hu Qili elucidated the task of socialist literature and pinned his earnest hope on the writers.

Ba Jin's written address, entitled: "Our Literature Must Be in the Vanguard of the World" was read at the congress. Ba Jin pointed out: "We need masterpieces like the epics, need gems of art that are worthy of our times, need splendid culture that is compatible with our nation, and need outstanding creations of art that can compare favorably with the most outstanding literary works in the world."

Hu Qili Addresses Congress

OW300010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Hu Qili's 29 December 1984 congratulatory speech at the fourth national congress of the Chinese Writers Association]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- Delegates, comrades, friends:

On behalf of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, allow me to extend my warmest congratulations to this congress!

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party and state, after setting the guiding thinking to right and shifting the focus of the nation's work, have been leading the people of all nationalities to concentrate wholeheartedly on the four modernizations, hoping that the nation will become prosperous and the people will become affluent as quickly as possible; and they have also created a stable, united, and lively political situation. During this period the development of our nation's socialist literature has also been unprecedented. Outstanding works have emerged one after another, talented writers have kept appearing, and a generation of new people have entered the literary world in big strides. The flourishing socialist literature has played a tremendous role in helping people deeply understand our society's past, present, and future; in inspiring people to explore a bright colorful spiritual and cultural life, thus giving a powerful impetus to our country's socialist modernization and its economic development and social progress. Facts show that our writers are good, fully trustworthy writers. The party and people thank you!

The party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that a socialist society's fundamental task is to develop social productivity. The embodiment of this fundamental task is to carry out socialist modernization, striving for quadrupling the total value of our annual industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century. In order to build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics, we must judge everything in the light of whether it can contribute to the state's prosperity, and to the people's affluence and happiness. Literature and art, which reflect the spirit of the times, are the forces which advance the times. Since the hearts of our writers are linked to those of the party and the people, the fundamental tasks of our socialist society, the party, and the people are naturally the fundamental tasks of our literary front.

During the new historical period, our writers should work hard to reflect our great era; the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology; the labor, struggle, ideals and pursuit, successes or frustrations, happiness or agony of the people in socialist modernization; and the boiling life in achieving the four modernizations. They should portray the images of those new people who dare to bring forth new ideas, who are actively engaged in reform and dedicated to the four modernizations; castigate the pessimistic, decadent ideas and social phenomena; and educate the people with lofty communist ideals. This is the most glorious task for our socialist literature. At the same time we also need those works which are directly or indirectly conducive to the four modernizations, including those works which are meant for entertaining and soothing laborers after active work. Writers are engineers of the souls of the human race. We are deeply convinced that our writers will display their high sense of responsibility and produce more and better works worthy of our great era.

Our party always attaches great importance to literary and art work. Comrade Mao Zedong regarded literature and art as a front army. Our party and the literary and art circles have flesh and blood relationships, and many personnel in our party have established a profound friendship with literary and art workers. In this regard, Comrade Zhou Enlai was our example.

On the whole, our party's leadership over literary and art work has been good. The tremendous successes in socialist literature have been accomplished under the party's leadership. However, there are certainly some shortcomings in the party's leadership over literature and art. Primarily these shortcomings are: First of all, the party was affected by "leftist" tendencies in exercising its leadership over literary and art work. For a long time, there had been too much interference, the practice of pinning labels on writers and administrative orders. Second, some cadres the party sent to the literary and art departments and units did not quite understand the profession, even though they were good comrades; and this affected the relationship between the party and writers and literary and art workers. Third, the relationships between literary and art workers, writers, including party members and nonparty members, and between regions are not normal enough. They are oversensitive, argumentative, and overcritical with each other, and there is too much animosity. We believe that the party's leadership over literary work must be improved and strengthened so that party leadership can keep up with the new situation, which keeps on developing and changing.

Literary creation is one type of mental labor, and the result of such labor has the distinctive characteristics of the writer, who must give the fullest scope to his or her creativity, insight and imagination, who must have profound and original understanding of life, and who must have distinctive artistic skills. Such being the case, creation must be free. This is to say that writers must be able to think with their own minds and must have ample freedom to choose material, themes, and artistic methods and to express their own feelings, emotions, and thoughts, so that they can produce genuinely appealing and educational works. Lenin said that socialist literature is literature with genuine freedom. Our party, government, literary and art organizations, and the whole society should act firmly to ensure that writers have such freedom.

As far as freedom in creation is concerned, the party and the state must provide the necessary conditions and the essential environment and atmosphere. At the same time the writers' thinking and feelings and their creative activities as a whole must be compatible with the environment of freedom the party and the state have provided them. To this end, they must do their utmost to understand the interests of the state and the people, the laws of social development and changes, and their own social responsibilities, and reject the pernicious influence of decadent capitalist thinking and feudalism. Unless they do this, they cannot really be free in creation. We believe that our writers will treasure and correctly use such freedom, give free scope to their creative talents and serve the people and socialism.

We should have a stronger concept of the socialist legal system, and uphold the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. Faults and problems appearing in literary creation, as long as they have not violated the law, can be resolved by means of literary and art criticism, which includes criticism, discussion, and debate. We must make sure that writers being criticized are not discriminated against politically, nor will they be penalized or handled by organizational measures. While making literary and art criticism, we must know that we are on an equal footing with those who are being criticized, and that our aim in criticizing them is to help them. We must not do things in an oversimplified and crude manner, nor should our criticism be exaggerated. We should not pin political labels on writers, but should allow them to defend themselves. Our literary and art criticism is still highly undeveloped today. The purpose of literary and art criticism is to bring about a more prosperous literary and art cause by helping people become more confident and courageous in marching forward, and by helping writers become more accomplished in literature. Comrades on the literary and art front must work hard together to make literary and art criticism more active. Like literary and art creation, which must be free, criticism must also be free. Freedom in criticism is part of the freedom in creation. Without criticism that is scientific, reasonable, and has a high standard, the development of socialist literature is impossible.

To ensure the creative labor of writers, we should also provide them with all sorts of material necessities. At present some writers still face many actual problems in connection with their working and living conditions, such as housing, medical treatment, the need to go to rural areas and factories to experience life there, and so forth. Party committees at all levels and departments concerned should genuinely shoulder the responsibility and take effective and definite measures to solve these problems.

Life is the only source of creation. During the new historical period we face numerous new situations, new things, new people, and new problems, and we must understand and study them. We earnestly hope that our writers will enthusiastically go to the rural areas, enterprises, schools, Armed Forces, and all other places where workers, peasants, and intellectuals live, work, and struggle in order to become familiar with them and study them. We also hope that our writers will strive to grasp dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and consciously use them to understand, analyze, and express life. On his concept of "one country, two systems," Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently said that the formulation of the concept should be attributed to dialectical materialism and historical materialism. This has in fact told us how we should proceed from reality to apply basic Marxist principles in a creative way. I think that our writers will be enlightened by this in the course of understanding life and working out the plots of their literary works. We also hope that our writers, especially the broad masses of middle-aged and young writers, will work hard to achieve higher literary accomplishments. Many middle-aged and young writers have come to realize that, compared to the grand masters at home and abroad, their knowledge and artistic capabilities are highly inadequate and far from being able to reflect the developments of this great era. Literary and artistic creation requires broad knowledge, which includes social knowledge, literary knowledge, as well as scientific knowledge. Those who engage in literary and artistic creation must also absorb nutrients from outstanding arts at all times and in all countries. If we are able to do this, towering trees of arts will certainly grow on our soil of extensive knowledge.

Delegates, comrades and friends!

The present congress of the Chinese Writers' Association is convened when reform of the economic structure is being carried out in all parts of the country, when the party and the people have set still higher requirements for the literary cause, and when literature is facing new and still bigger developments. We believe that this congress will be one capable of bringing Chinese writers' drive into full play, uniting them, bringing about a big boom in literary creation, and creating a new situation for our country's socialist literature. Writers of the older generation, middle-aged and young writers, writers who are party members or nonparty members, professional and amateur writers, and all patriotic writers, let us unite together, work with one heart and one mind, and march forward courageously for the exaltation of China and for a thriving literary and art creation.

Literary Official Speaks

OW291245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Writers' Association [CWA] Vice-Chairman Zhang Guangnian today expressed endorsement for the conclusion made recently by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party that in the implementation of the party policy on literature and art, stress should be put on overcoming and preventing the "leftist" influence.

This is fully in accordance with the situation in the literary and art circles, said Zhang Guangnian in his 28,000-word report to the fourth CWA national congress which opened here today. It is entitled "Strides of Socialist Literature in the New Period". He held that, to correctly understand and handle the ideological struggles between the two lines in the sphere of literature, the leadership should avoid misjudgements with regard to the situation, and the ideological soundness of a work and mishandling of some unhealthy works and views.

Zhang Guangnian made this point while he was expounding the main experience in the development of China's literature over that past six years. He said that the movement for the emancipation of the mind initiated by the party six years ago was an important motive force for the vigorous development of socialist literature during this period. He called this as a "basic experience in developing socialist literature".

By emancipation of the mind, Zhang said, first it meant helping Chinese officials at various levels and the Chinese people to free themselves from the trammels of the "leftist" errors, which occurred during the "Cultural Revolution" and the period preceding it, and of personality cult and dogmatism. It also meant that they should free themselves from the influence of bourgeois and feudal ideas, for a return to the scientific road of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and to the approach of seeking truth from facts. Zhang Guangnian said that the nationwide campaign to emancipate the mind has enlivened the ideology of the society as a whole, encouraging independent thinking. This has created one of the most important conditions for writers to accurately and penetratingly reflect social life and the times. He pointed out that in recent years, a new situation has emerged with people calling for efforts to undertake all neglected tasks in the country's modernization drive. Therefore, he said, today's urgent task in the Chinese literary world was to help free people from old concepts that impede economic reform and social progress.

To ensure the further smooth development of this emancipation movement, people should adhere to the Marxist ideological and political line of the party Central Committee and its line for literature and art and resolutely act in accordance with the laws governing creative writing. In this way, he said, "The flourishing of our literature and art can be expected soon." As for the erroneous tendencies that may occur in art creation, theory and other respects, and the influence of the decadent bourgeois ideology and the vestiges of feudal ideas, the leadership should not hesitate to make convincing criticism. On the other hand, crude and oversimplified way of doing things should be avoided. The past erroneous practice of solving problems of ideological nature by means of political movement must not be repeated.

Zhang Guangnian also discussed the need for writers to go into the depth of life. This is closely related to the further emancipation of the mind, he pointed out. He said that Mao Zedong's concept of life as the sole source of literature and art should be upheld. While the general goal is to encourage writers to integrate themselves with the people's life that is undergoing a change, the writers should be free to choose specific ways that suit them.

Official Emphasizes 'Freedom'

OW291257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- The freedom of creation now being enjoyed by Chinese writers is one of the main reasons for today's flourishing literature, a meeting here was told today. Zhang Quangnian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association (CWA), told the fourth CWA national congress that the Communist Party and government had paid much attention to the development of literature, had trusted writers and had helped them gain freedom in writing.

Zhang, a poet and literary critic, said that true freedom of creation was achieved when society ensured the free development of writers' creative talents and when the writer felt free in his or her work. Zhang said that literature in socialist China should enjoy a freedom never experienced in the old society. However, the problem in the new society had been tackled well in some periods and poorly so in others.

Because of the influence of "leftist" ideology, many writers had been afraid of even mentioning the "freedom of creation" in case it was interpreted as encouraging the liberalization of decadent bourgeois ideas, said Zhang. He said that freedom of creation was part and parcel of Marxist aesthetics and socialist literature.

Proceeding from social conditions, freedom of creation was an appropriate, Marxist and flexible manifestation of ideas related to creative writing, policies on literature and art and leadership, he noted. He urged literary organizers, critics and literary journal editors to create the necessary conditions to safeguard and develop this hard-won freedom of creation. "This is our steadfast determination," he said. He said that only when a writer faithfully portrayed the epoch and was understood and liked by the masses of readers, his or her freedom of creation was thus brought into fullest and most effective play. He said that ever since the late 1979 there had been a situation where a hundred flowers were in full bloom in imaginative writing and literary criticism.

Zhang said that the hundred-flower policy was a permanent, basic policy. There should not be any doubt of it only because there was a spread of some decadent ideas, nor should it be withdrawn under the pretext of interference from the right. Zhang said that when China adopted a flexible policy in its domestic economy and opened to the outside world and when socialist democracy was in full swing, the implementation of the hundred-flower policy in literature and art was all the more important.

Commentator's Article

HK290858 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Great Drive, Great Unity, Great Prosperity -- Hailing the Convening of the Fourth Congress of Members of the Chinese Writers' Association"]

[Text] After full discussion and preparation the fourth congress of members of the Chinese Writers' Association solemnly opens in the capital today. This is a major affair on China's ideological and cultural front, and also a joyous event in our people's cultural life. Over 800 delegates from the 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, the PLA, and Hong Kong and Macao regions will gather and confer, and they will certainly make this a meeting of great drive and great unity and a meeting stimulating great prosperity in literary creation.

This congress is being convened amid the new situation in which reforms of the economic structure in China are being unfolded in an all-round way. In the 5 years since the close of the previous congress, the political and economic situation in China has become better and better, as has the situation on the literary front. A flourishing scene of 100 flowers blooming has emerged. There have appeared numerous outstanding literary works reflecting the four modernizations drive, rural and urban reforms, and other topics, educating and inspiring the people to build the four modernizations. A large number of middle-aged and young writers have nearly appeared, and the entire literary front is bubbling with vitality. Great achievements have been scored in our literary work, and there are great prospects for literature in the new period.

The achievements of socialist literature in the new period have been scored under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee through emancipating the mind, bringing order out of chaos, criticizing the ultraleftist trend, bringing into play democracy in literature, and uniting for struggle. At present our literary front still needs to continue to emancipate the mind, place emphasis on overcoming "leftist" ideological effects, and resolutely eliminate the pernicious influence of "leftism." "Leftist" ideology is deep-rooted on the ideological and cultural front, where it has done tremendous harm. The moment it gets the chance, the phantom of "leftism" will slip back into its old ways. We must not take this lightly. Of course, it is also necessary to resist corrosion by decadent bourgeois ideology and the evil legacy of feudalist thought. In this way our literary front can advance in big strides along the socialist track.

Positive and negative experiences over many years tell us that it is essential to bring into full play democracy in the arts and ensure freedom in creation so that socialist literary creation may flourish. Writers living in the socialist era should have a broad scope for individual creativity and interests and enjoy full rights of freedom in creation. Our leaders at all levels must resolutely implement the principle of "letting 100 flowers bloom and 100 schools of thought contend," respect artistic laws, seriously bring democracy into play, resolutely eliminate of the work style of "one person alone having the say," and put a stop to leading literature and art work by means of issuing administrative orders, in order to enable the writers to create with uninhibited vigor. Comment on literature and art plays an important role in the development of literature and art. For quite a long time we have focused such comment on criticism and carried out criticism from the higher plane of principle and line at the slightest provocation, with the result that the writers have suffered mental tension and been full of misgivings and caution. This state of affairs must be resolutely transformed. Concerning academic disputes we should advocate dispassionate and mild exchanges of views as equal. We should not force people to unwillingly change their views. Still less should we stick labels on them, beat them with clubs, or grab them by the queues. We also hope that the writers will strengthen their sense of historical role and of responsibility to the era, and actively and enthusiastically plunge into life, into the surging life of the four modernizations drive, and into the frontline of the cause of reform, to breathe the same air and share the same destiny as the masses, strive to experience and express the masses' life, struggle, and mental emotions, and create works worthy of our great era.

The CPC Central Committee shows very great concern for the literary and artistic front, and the masses, especially the younger generation, place very great hopes on literary workers. We sincerely hope that literary workers will work with one heart in concert, show drive and unity, and greet with practical deeds the early arrival of an era of great prosperity for socialist literature!

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ENCOURAGES SANITARY TABLE HABITS

OW230902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA) -- Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY encourages the habit of eating from individual plates and calls it part of a "civilized, healthy and scientific way of life." It has been a long tradition in China that the whole family eats out of common plates, which is regarded as an indication of strong family ties. But, the newspaper says in a report, the fact that infectious diseases such as hepatitis pass on from one generation to another has much to do with this traditional eating habit.

It quotes a patient, whose family has been suffering from hepatitis for three generations, as saying that the old way should be abolished and eating from individual plates encouraged. Some peasant families have taken the lead in breaking with the old habit. One of them, the paper says, an 11-member family in Hubei Province, began the new way of eating a month ago, after a decision was made at a family meeting. "The change in the Chen family shows that," the newspaper says in a commentary, "once peasants are lifted out of poverty, they begin to look forward to science and a modern style of life."

The ongoing reforms in China, it says, will affect the people's way of life while bringing changes to their political, economic and cultural activities. Those who stick to convention and are reluctant to change, the paper says, should ask themselves the question: "Is tradition always right?"

General Secretary Hu Yaobang is a strong advocate of a new style of life. He said during a recent tour of Inner Mongolia that major social changes were always connected with and even first manifested, in changes in the way of life. He said he saw nothing wrong with Western clothes or the Western way of eating from individual plates.

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR SHORTENS LUNCH BREAK

OW310713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- More than 60,000 government office workers in Beijing will tomorrow have to break a 30-year-old habit -- the lunchtime nap. The change was made by the State Council General Office in a circular issued a month ago. From January 1, 1985, the circular said, the length of lunch breaks at all government offices in Beijing would be cut to one hour throughout the year. This makes a nap impossible.

Previously, the breaks have been two hours in summer and one and a half in winter. Many people have fallen into the habit of napping because of the long break. After lunch those who live nearby go home to sleep. Others retire for forty winks in the office.

A State Council official told XINHUA today that the cut was necessary because of China's economic development and increasing contacts with foreign countries. In fact, he said, many office workers, businessmen and other professionals had long asked for the lunchtime nap to be abolished. Foreigners in Beijing also complained of the long break.

Many proposals asking for the cut were sent to the State Council. Premier Zhao Ziyang wrote a few comments in favor of the cut on one of these proposals, saying that the cut would enable people to leave work earlier, which would benefit office workers.

The State Council official explained that the cut would raise efficiency and give office workers more time after work for study, housework and social activities. The decision on the cut was made after several discussions between the State Council and government agencies in Beijing. Some people suggested the break be cut to half an hour. But considering traditional Chinese eating habits, the official said, one hour was appropriate.

The Beijing municipal government and the Army General Staff have issued similar circulars. The municipal government has urged its subordinate organizations to improve lunch service. The press has been advocating the change. An article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY told people that the abolition of the nap would not affect their health. Another article said that fast food should be developed so as to shorten lunchtime. The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY in a commentary called on military organizations to speed up work and life.

NEW BOOK RECORDS DENG'S PROPOSITIONS, SPEECHES

OW310151 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- A book recording Deng Xiaoping's important ideas and propositions over the past two years for building socialism with Chinese characteristics will be published nationwide on January 1, 1985. Entitled "Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics", the book carries talks and speeches given by Deng since the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1982.

The 30,000-word book containing 22 articles was edited by the Party Literature Research Center of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. An official of the center said the book presents Deng's creative ideas for resolving important problems in line with China's realities from the viewpoint of Marxist dialectical and historical materialism, which was interpreted as seeking truth from facts by the late Chairman Mao Zedong. "It also embodies the collective wisdom of the C.P.C. Central Committee," he said.

In the articles "Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics" and "All Work Must Support Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics," Deng stresses the cardinal task for the socialist stage as developing the productive forces. The superiority of socialism manifests itself in a higher and faster development of the productive forces than under capitalism and in progressive upgrading of the people's material and cultural life on the basis of increased production, he says.

Deng gives as the criterion for judging the validity of work as whether it is conducive to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, to the country's prosperity and to the people's well-being and prosperity. The official said that, on the basis of the experience in the past two years, Deng Xiaoping has given explanations of the basic policies for invigorating China's economy and opening to the rest of the world.

In the articles "Suggested Ideas for Peaceful Reunification of China's Mainland and Taiwan", "One Country, Two Systems" and "Maintaining Hong Kong's Prosperity and Stability", Deng expounds the historical conditions in which the policy was made, its basic content and the necessity and possibility of carrying it out.

The book also gives Deng's ideas on respecting knowledge and able people as well as the importance of developing the mind.

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OW310308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Contents of Deng Xiaoping's new book "Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics" to be published on New Year's Day, 1985:

- Opening Speech at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (September 1, 1982)
- Decide on Major Construction Projects and Make Proper Use of Scientific and Technical Personnel (October 14, 1982)
- All Work Must Support Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics (January 12, 1983)
- Pay Attention To Developing the Mind (March 2, 1983)
- Build Socialist Material Civilization and Culture and Morality (April 29, 1983)
- Policies Won't Change If Only the Direction Is Correct (June 18, 1983)
- Suggested Ideas for Peaceful Reunification of China's Mainland and Taiwan (June 26, 1983)
- It Is Necessary To Make Use of Foreign Intellectuals (July 8, 1983)
- Inscription for Jingshan School (October 1, 1983)
- New Ways To Stabilize the World Situation (February 22, 1984)
- On Special Economic Zones and the Opening to More Cities the Rest of the World (February 24, 1984)
- Safeguarding World Peace and Improving Domestic Construction (May 29, 1984)
- One Country, Two Systems (June 22 and 23, 1984)
- Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics (June 30, 1984)
- The Concept of "One Country, Two Systems" Will Work (July 31, 1984)
- Speech at the Ceremony Marking the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China (October 1, 1984)
- Maintaining Hong Kong's Prosperity and Stability (October 3, 1984)
- The Magnificent Goal and Basic Policies of Modernization (October 6, 1984)

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-- Speech at the Third Plenary Session of the Central Advisory Commission (October 22, 1984)

-- Take Our Own Road in Both Revolution and Construction (October 26, 1984)

-- The Principles of Peaceful Coexistence Have Great Vitality (October 31, 1984)

-- Armed Forces Must Serve National Construction (November 1, 1984)

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES NEW LEADING BODY

Ministry 'Grasps Key Question'

HK281522 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 84, p 1

[Report by reporter Gao Xinqing: "The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Grasps the Key Question of Party Rectification, Sets Up a New Leading Body for the Period of Vigorous Development"]

[Text] Thanks to the direct concern of the CPC Central Committee and State Council and guidance and help of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has recently been readjusted and has set up a ministerial-level leading body which is more suited to the needs of the four modernizations by firmly grasping the key question of party rectification. On hearing the report submitted to it by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on 13 December, the CPC Central Committee Secretariat pointed out: The leading body of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is a good one, a body for the period of vigorous development.

The new leading body has some salient characteristics:

-- Proceeding from the overall situation and in accordance with the strategic plan of the central authorities, it has managed to resolutely subordinate the part to the whole. During party rectification the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications fully discussed the question of how post and telecommunications departments should carry out their work focusing closely on the four modernizations. Through deep-going investigations and study and repeated deliberations, the ministry revised its previous plan designed to quadruple its output value and boldly set the target of trying to ensure the attainment of the quadrupling of the gross national value of industrial and agricultural production, increasing the output value of post and telecommunications departments by 800 percent.

-- It has smashed "leftist" influences and the bounds of tradition and further corrected guiding thinking in professional work. This is manifested mainly stressing the emancipation of one's mind; relaxing policies; smashing the old, outmoded methods of traditional, conservative monopolistic operation; and in adhering to the principle designed to allow the coexistence of public and special-use networks with priority given to posts and telecommunications, to encourage the concerted efforts of the state, the collective, and the individual in this regard, and to develop multichannel, multifaceted, and multipurpose communications by posts and telecommunications by arousing the enthusiasm of all quarters concerned. In the face of the new situation and new tasks, apart from continuing to provide effective service to leading party, government, and Army organizations at various levels, post and telecommunications departments should firmly foster the idea of serving the four modernizations and of supplying, through their operations, more accurate and speedy information to economic construction.

Post and telecommunications departments should develop postal and telecommunications undertakings by relying particularly on their own efforts, on correct policies and the use of science and technology, and on invigorating enterprises and their sound operations and management rather than state financial allocations. They should fulfill the aim of "the people's posts and telecommunications serving the people," improve their service, and stress professional ethics, and should also acquire a correct concept on economic results, above all else, making particular efforts to raise the comprehensive economic results of society and simultaneously working hard to attain better economic results in their operations.

--Being a ladder-shaped structure, it consists of cadres who are young and highly knowledgeable and technologically and professionally competent with a good grasp of policy. Through readjustment, the average age of the minister and three vice ministers is 51.7 years, 10 years younger than before the readjustment. Of the four ministers, two are in their fifties and two in forties. These four comrades have university educations, and two are senior engineers and the others engineers. They each held leading positions in either a research institute or a bureau and have made fairly satisfactory achievements in their previous posts. Hence, they are quite experienced in the work at the basic level and competent in organization and leadership work.

Members of the newly readjusted and established body are sound in political quality, free from any burden or convention, and imbued with an enterprising spirit. They have met the requirements of the "four transformations" of cadres. This new leading body may remain relatively steadily for quite some time. All this has created quite favorable conditions for opening up new prospects in postal and telecommunications work.

Commentator's Article

HK281550 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 84, p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Key Lies in Solving the Problem of Leading Bodies"]

[Text] The central authorities hold: The key to party rectification lies in solving the problem of leading bodies. If a leading body, riddled with problems, is not reshuffled or the reshuffling is not satisfactorily completed, it will be unjustified to consider party rectification under its leadership a success.

The question of leading bodies is, in the final analysis, a matter of personnel selection. What kind of people should we promote to leading bodies so that we can make the four modernizations a success and take up the challenge of new technologies? The experiences of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications have proven that we should select and boldly promote those who are young, relatively knowledgeable, and professionally competent and who are good at management and capable of bringing about a new situation in whatever they do in the light of the new situation and new tasks and in accordance with the needs of the four modernizations. In other words, we should conscientiously select cadres in accordance with the requirements set by the CPC Central Committee and the standards of the "four transformations" of cadres advanced by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. In some departments and units members of their leading bodies are rather old in average age and less educated, the professional composition is both fragmentary and irrational, and the number of cadres capable of bringing about a new situation in whatever they do is inadequate. This state of affairs should be changed as quickly as possible. Bigger steps should be taken and firmer determination should be made in the next step of readjusting leading bodies. Hopes rest on whether or not one is convinced and whether or not he is really convinced on this question.

Everybody is encouraged to be a Bo Le [horse trainer]. Leading bodies, organization departments, and the masses should coordinate with one another and should select the real "qianlimas" (steeds which can cover a thousand li a day) and promote them to key positions as soon as possible. Veteran comrades in particular must adopt a vigorously supportive and closely cooperative attitude, take the interests of the whole into account and have the cardinal principles in mind, boldly promote cadres, and take the initiative in yielding their positions to newly-promoted cadres as the veteran comrades in such units as the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications have done. This will help promote those who are more energetic and learned and who have a stronger enterprising spirit to leading bodies at various levels. The problem of leading bodies ought to be solved and it can be solved. China has no lack of talented people. Our cause is forging ahead like the mighty waters of the Chang Jiang rolling on and on.

'LEADING CENTRAL COMRADE' URGES READING BOOKS

HK310329 Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese No 167, 14 Dec 84

[Report from WENZHAI BAO Materials Office: "A Leading Comrade Points Out That Cadres Must Seriously Read Books and Go Deep Into Reality"]

[Text] A leading central comrade pointed out, when recently receiving graduates from the Central Party School, that our more than 20 million cadres are lacking in two respects: First, they lack sufficient modern knowledge and knowledge of social science, and still more do they lack sufficient knowledge of natural sciences. Second, they do not have enough practical knowledge. They are deficient in both these respects, not just one. Practical experience and perceptual things are not enough, nor are reasoning and book knowledge. Truly useful cadres can only be cultivated by closely integrating theory with reality and book knowledge with practical knowledge. Third, regularly reading books and going deep into reality should become two very important current demands on the cadres. We must forthrightly raise this issue in order to cultivate the third echelon and train new pathbreakers and talents.

RENMIN RIBAO ENCOURAGES ENTHUSIASM FOR TALENT

HK260325 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 84 p 1

[Report by Zhang Changkuan, Sun Tingguo, and Du Lanhui: "Zhang Xingqi, the 'Talent Enthusiast'"]

[Text] Zhang Xingqi, the "talent enthusiast," is director of the Supplies Bureau of Nangong County, Hebei Province. He was nicknamed this shortly after he began work in 1977. The workers and staff have summarized the following about him: He has a craze for talents whenever he sets eyes on them, he sets his heart on appointing them, and is enthusiastic in training them.

Right from the very beginning when Old Zhang began work he started to mull over this problem: The supplies system of this locality was said to be a notoriously backward unit. So what was the trouble with it anyway? Through repeated investigations, he found the crux of the problem -- the lack of "talents" and the professional incompetence of cadres. Therefore, boldly and resolutely, Old Zhang started to promote to the leading posts a number of talents who he had discovered in his investigation.

Dong Xinju, head of the professional section, was originally a staff member of the section transferred from other areas a few months before; Bai Huimin, an executive of the service company was formerly a storekeeper before she began work here; and Wang Tailing, head of the service section, had for a long time been discriminated against for his so-called "historical problem."

Zhang also resolutely promoted the much disputed Liu Junfu, who had been erroneously labelled a "rightist," as deputy head of the professional section, regardless of gossip, slanders and attacks. Some people lodged complaints against him with superiors, and the higher-ups twice sent people to investigate. However Old Zhang was not afraid of losing his officialdom, and said with curt finality: "We should rely on knowledge and talents to run enterprises, and only the competent should be in the leading posts!"

This "talent enthusiast" and bureau director possesses very good judgment. Since there people came into office, they have worked like "the eight immortals crossing the sea, each showing his or her special prowess." Take for instance Liu Junfu, who has gone in for more than 20 items of reform, many of which have achieved marked economic results. Four have been popularized in supplies bureaus at the provincial and prefec-tural levels. In 1983 he gloriously joined the CPC, and was promoted to be deputy secretary of the general party branch and deputy director of the bureau.

The "talent enthusiast" and bureau director not only has good judgment for talent and is good at appointing them, but he also has good foresight. He said: "The employment of talents is for today, while the training of talents is for tomorrow. We should by no means grasp financial affairs only and neglect the training of cadres." In this second year in office he took the lead in the whole county in running a night school for training the workers and staff. In an enterprise with less than 100 workers and staff, 5 cultural training classes and 4 professional training classes were run, with an invest-ment of more than 37,000 yuan spent in the exploitation of intellectual resources and the training of talents. In order to solve the problem of teaching area he decided to merge several offices so that five spare rooms could be used as classrooms. In order to pay the school fees for those students of broadcasting university, he instituted a part-work-part-study program by leading the students in loading and unloading goods and materials as an overtime project. He resolutely used the lumber planned for office desks and chairs to make desks and chairs for the classrooms to improve the teaching facil-ties. When there was a shortage of textbooks, he went near and far, and finally purchased 70 sets from the State Bureau of Supplies. When there was a lack of teachers, he took the lead in serving as a concurrent teacher at the workers and staff night school, and began giving lectures in time. Twice he went south to Guangzhou to order a video-recorder, which was indispensable for the broadcast university class.

Talents are like water, and the enterprise is a boat; the quality to cadres improves with the improvement of the general situation. Today this once notoriously "backward" unit not only has become an advanced unit in the prefecture but also is ranked top in the province and has won the title of an advanced unit for worker and staff education in the supplies system of the whole nation.

Commentator on 'Talent Enthusiasts'

HK260327 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "'Enthusiasm for Talent' Is Good"]

[Text] What is the key to changing a backward locality or unit into an advanced one? Zhang Xingqi, director of the Supplies Bureau of Nangong County, Hebei Province, does not stick to one pattern in recommending talent and has proved himself to be superior in this respect. He is lauded as a bureau director who is a "talent enthusiast," which is the most appropriate praise for him. To go in for the four modernizations, such a spirit of being a "talent enthusiast" is needed.

To be a "talent enthusiast" means having a profound understanding of the importance the preciousness, and rarity of talent, and to have a thirst for them. Science and technology talent management talent in our country are far too few in number and far from sufficient. This problem is grave in some localities and units. However they do not seem to quite understand the situation, and are almost apathetic about it; therefore it will be impossible for them to become "talent enthusiast."

Becoming a "talent enthusiast" means to dare to break with "leftist" ideological influences and the bondages of outmoded conventions and bad habits of all sorts, disregarding connections, qualifications, family background, and records of formal schooling in appointing people according to their talent, and recommending talents only. If one is still deeply affected by "leftism" and blinded by conventional ideas, it will be impossible for him to become a "talent enthusiast."

Becoming a "talent enthusiast" means to take no consideration at all of one's own personal interests, not being afraid of losing one's officialdom, nor being afraid of others outstripping oneself. He is bent on discovering, training, appointing and recommending talents with an aim to invigorating the Chinese nation heart and soul. Those who are selfish, timid, and narrow-minded will not be able to become "talent enthusiasts."

The leading members of every locality and unit should feel honored to become such "talent enthusiasts." One of the conditions of being a good leaders is to be good at discovering and appointing talents. Liu Bang, the first emperor of the Han Dynasty, said: "I was making my strategic decision in a tent, while the decisive battle was carried out thousands of li away. I am inferior to Zi Fang. With regard to covering the country, cherishing the people, and delivering grain to the troops so that they may not be in want of food, I am inferior to Xiao He. With reference to military affairs, I am inferior to Han Xin, who is always victorious in fighting battles and seizing any cities when he charges them in command of an army of 1 million soldiers. These three men have outstanding talents. And it is I who have appointed them. That is why I was able to become emperor." Here Liu Bang told the secret of how to become emperor." Here Liu Bang told the secret of how to become a successful politician, who is able to develop one's ability to the fullest.

Now, with the all-round development of reform in the economic structure, talents for the four modernizations have emerged in every part of the country, and a competition on an unprecedented scale has begun in discovering, training, and appointing talents. Any locality, enterprise, or unit which is able to take the lead in attaching importance to knowledge and talents will be able to win the initiative in creating first-rate work. Leadership which is "talent enthusiastic" is wise and is able to develop abilities to the fullest. If there are more bureau directors who are "talent enthusiasts" and more managers and party secretaries who are "talent enthusiasts," a new situation will certain appear in all of our undertakings, like one wave surging higher than another.

ZHAO ZIYANG; OTHERS AT RURAL WORK MEETING

OW301717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- How to intensify the effort to build a market-oriented rural economy was the major topic of discussion at a recent meeting here of China's top agricultural officials and planners. The national rural work conference held earlier this month called for still more flexible policies to make peasants concerned with the market situation and produce according to market demand. The government, for its part, will use economic measures to guide the development of the rural economy, instead of purely administrative measures as in the past.

State commerce, too, will participate in market regulation to protect the interests of both the producer and the consumer, according to Premier Zhao Ziyang on December 21. The general principle, he told participants, is to give still fuller scope to the role of market regulation while upholding the country's planned economy.

Participants agreed that the all-round urban economic restructuring, which will soon get under way, will enable China's urban and rural economy to develop in a better-coordinated manner. The present situation is excellent for the development of commodity production in the countryside, participants agreed.

The party Central Committee issued three rural work documents -- in 1982, 1983 and 1984 -- specifying policies aimed at stimulating peasant enthusiasm for work under the job responsibility system and of encouraging diversified, specialized production. And the resultant increased production and income now make it possible for a shift to large-scale commodity production from the traditional small-farming economy undertaken for the mere subsistence of the producer. Now that egalitarianism in the distribution of collective income has been done away with, the conference decided, the focus of rural work should be placed on improving the agricultural administration system to further liberate the rural productive forces and invigorate the rural economy.

The conference decided to change the existing system of obliging peasants to sell a portion of the grain harvest to the government. This system has been practised since the 1950s. While continuing to increase grain production, work will be done to promote animal husbandry, forestry, transport and mining in the countryside. Taxes and loans on still more liberal terms will be available for rural collectively-run industries.

In addition to Zhao Ziyang, top leaders including Hu Yaobang, Wan Li and Xi Zhongxun were directly involved in the convening of the meeting.

ZHAO ZIYANG CITED ON WEARING WESTERN APPAREL

OW301729 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Bat-shaped sweaters, butterfly shirts and fancy evening dresses were among some 2,000 entries in a six-hour fashion show at the Capital Theater here today. More than 100 models of different ages including a boy of six and a team of elderly textile engineers walked and danced to the rhythm of disco and other types of Western and Chinese light music.

Organized by the Textile Industry Ministry and the largest of its kind ever held in China, the show was jointly staged by 12 local teams including one each from Shanghai, Beijing, Jiangsu, Guangdong and Shandong.

In the drive for economic reform that is sweeping China, the textile industry has found it an urgent task to develop a garment industry of its own, combining fabric production with garment making, ministry officials say. Few people are inclined to buy cloth and make their own clothes nowadays. But only some one billion garments are made each year nation-wide, presenting a serious shortage of ready-made clothes. Small garment workshops have been formed in textile mills in recent years, turning out an estimated 50 million pieces this year. Besides, fashion show teams have been organized by many large mills to promote their business.

In Shanghai's 27 textile mills, 25 teams of fashion models have been formed, according to one official. "The teams are very popular with the people," he explained. "For they provide a guide for their selection of clothes."

Meanwhile, central government leaders have taken the lead in wearing Western-style clothes and other more fashionable clothes than the blue and grey uniforms widely worn in the past. Premier Zhao Ziyang is reported to have designed and had made a corduroy jacket for himself. "The example and encouragement of the central authorities are partly responsible for the brighter street scene nowadays," he said.

YU QIULI ADDRESSES PLA RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW300047 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1612 GMT 29 Dec 84

[By reporter Ye Xulin]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary-general of the Central Committee Military Commission and director of the PLA General Political Department, called on second-stage party rectification units of the whole Army to constantly foster new ideas and in the light of the new situations, fulfill the various party rectification tasks with high standards and good quality.

At a time when the second-stage party rectification of the whole Army is about to unfold, the Beijing Military Region party committee held a special meeting to make proper arrangements. Yu Qiuli addressed the meeting today. He fully affirmed the views presented by the Beijing Military Region party committee on properly conducting second-stage party rectification, and pointed out that second-stage party rectification will encounter the new situation of simplifying and reorganizing the PLA units and readjusting the leading bodies in the course of party rectification. With regard to this situation, the overwhelming majority of comrades have attached importance to the cause of the party, and pledged that they will actively take part in party rectification work and carry through to the end the various party rectification tasks. However, there certainly are some comrades who have not concentrated their minds and energies on party rectification work and who lack the drive for properly rectifying the party. The various party committees must greatly heed this situation and earnestly resolve it. Without a concentration of energy and without a firm, serious, and earnest attitude, we cannot expect to fulfill the various party rectification tasks during the second-stage party rectification, with high standards and good quality. Thus, our work to rectify the party will end in a perfunctory manner.

The first task in the unification of thinking is to unify the thinking of the rank-and-file party members with the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and with the party's general tasks and objectives in the new period, as well as with the overall situation that all military work must be subordinated to economic construction. The work of the various departments must not aim solely at military construction, but must first subordinate the work to realizing the general objectives and tasks, give consideration to how to better serve economic development, and how to contribute to the state's strength and prosperity and to the people's well-being. We must enable everyone to understand that only a strong and prosperous nation can build a modernized and regularized revolutionary army. This is the most important provision in the guiding ideology for correcting our operational work. Any deviation from this provision is tantamount to departure from the correct direction.

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We must properly resolve this issue during second-stage party rectification. Yu Qiuli expressed the hope that the whole Army's second-stage party rectification units proceed from realities and constantly create new experiences in party rectification. He said: In comparison to the first-stage, second-stage party rectification involves more units and party members, therefore, its tasks are heavier and demands stricter. This requires that we constantly create new ideas to guide party rectification. We must earnestly utilize the basic experience gained from the first-stage party rectification. We must closely integrate the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission with the actual conditions of the respective units, and work out special characteristics of the respective units. Thus, the second-stage party rectification work can be conducted in a more creative way.

YANG DEZHI ON IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION

OW300625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission and chief of the General Staff of the PLA, pointed out: The Army should consider the study of science and culture and cultivation of people who can perform both military and civilian tasks as an important matter in promoting the modernization of the nation and the Army and include them in regular education and training of various units.

Yang Dezhi today spoke at a meeting held by the General Staff Department to commend advanced units for studying science and culture and cultivating people who can perform both military and civilian tasks. He said: Without a high level of science and culture, it is impossible to realize the modernization of our country and our Army. If we do not grasp scientific and cultural education, we cannot raise our working efficiency and greatly increase our combat effectiveness. Our efforts to streamline various organizations and units and carry out structural and other reform will be adversely influenced. The Army's education and training work is, in the final analysis, to train people for the building of modernization and future war against aggression. The principal leading comrades, the departments in charge of education and training, and political organizations should be responsible for the Army's work in studying science and culture and cultivating people who can perform both military and civilian tasks. Their duties must be clear and specific. It is necessary to formulate and implement measures and regulations encouraging people to study and improve themselves. We should fully whip up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and fighters in teaching and studying and must not have a passive and indifferent attitude.

Yang Dezhi said: The world political situation and the arrival of the new technological revolution, the building of modernization and the development of commodity economy at home, and the new and developing territory industry have provided new motive force and vitality for the Army in studying science and culture and cultivating people who can perform both military and civilian tasks. They have also created great opportunities for training and employing capable people. Various units must, according to their own actual situation, encourage commanders and fighters to improve themselves at their respective posts by closely integrating study with professional work and create abundant and colorful experience based on their own characteristics.

Yang Dezhi emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to pay attention to quality in studying and proceed in a gradual and constant manner in obtaining knowledge. We must not be overanxious for quick results and study in a superficial manner.

We must firmly correct and guard against such erroneous thinking and practices as studying in a hasty manner, studying merely for obtaining diploma, and cheating and defrauding. In evaluating and judging the level of cadre or a fighter, we should not only see his educational background and diploma but, what is more important, see his ideological quality and actual working ability. We members of the Communist Party must not be so foolish as to confuse and deceive ourselves. So long as we take the interest of the whole into account, use our brains, and attach importance to quality, the units' work of studying science and culture and cultivating people who can perform both military and civilian tasks can certainly reach a new high level.

WAN LI, NI ZHIFU ATTEND TIANJIN GATHERING

SK310411 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Excerpts] In order to say good-bye to the past year and to greet the new year, Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and Hu Qili, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as well as other party, government, and Army leading persons of Tianjin Municipality attended an Army-civilian soiree yesterday evening at the Youyi Club together with the broad masses of cadres to greet the new year. The main site of the soiree was located in Youyi Restaurant.

At 1930, Comrades Wan Li and Hu Qili met with municipal party, government, and Army veteran comrades who had retreated to the second or third lines and leading comrades working on the forefront at the reception room together with Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor; Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and vice mayor; and Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee.

Also attending the new year Army-civilian soiree were Li Huifen, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee; Lin Tie and Yan Dakai, members of the CPC Advisory Commission; Li Ding, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; Zhang Huaisan, chairman of the municipal Advisory Commission; Tan Songping, secretary of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission; Zhao Jiang, Pang Xiuting, Song Zhenchun, and Wu Zhen, responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and the Tianjin Garrison District. Also present were Liu Gang, Li Yanwu, Cao Zhongnan and Cao Xikang; as well as responsible comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, the Tianjin Garrison District, relevant departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus, the various democratic parties and masses organizations, model workers from the various fronts, representatives of advanced persons, families of servicemen and martyrs, retired veteran cadres, noted personages from all walks of life, Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and Taiwanese compatriots.

Art and literary troupes in Tianjin presented colorful performances at the soiree. The people at the soiree were full of joy.

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ANHUI PREPARES SECOND LEAP FORWARD IN ECONOMY

HK280646 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 84 p 7

[Report: "Anhui Is Preparing for a Second Leap Forward in Its Economy" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PROVINCIAL CPC SECRETARY HUANG HUANG SAID THAT THE SECOND BREAKTHROUGH POINT IN ANHUI'S ECONOMY IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISES RUN BY TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS. THESE ENTERPRISES WILL BECOME A NEW FORCE WHICH BRINGS ALONG THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANHUI'S ECONOMY. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE OUTPUT VALUE OF ENTERPRISES RUN BY TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS WILL QUADRUPLE AND REACH 3.8 BILLION YUAN THIS YEAR. ANHUI WILL STRIVE TO INCREASE IT TO 5 BILLION YUAN NEXT YEAR.

Six years ago, the system of contracted responsibility with remuneration linked to output was initiated by Anhui. This was the first stimulus for the reform of rural economic structure in our country. Recently, Anhui Province has been preparing for a second leap forward in its economy. Not long ago, the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government put forth this struggle goal: Anhui should strive to become one of the advanced provinces in the country within a period of 5 years, and its fulfillment of its main economic targets will place it among the first 10 provinces in the country. In view of the present situation in Anhui, this means that its annual economic growth rate should not be lower than 10 percent. How should such a high growth rate be secured? This reporter interviewed Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, on this issue.

Enterprises Run by Towns and Townships: a New Breakthrough Point

Secretary Huang Huang said: "Special economic regions implement their special policies. Coastal cities have adopted measures to implement an open-door policy. Guangdong and Fujian have conditions to import foreign capital. What should Anhui do? After a few years' of exploration, we realize that in view of our objective conditions and strategic requirements, we should view the development of enterprises run by towns and townships as a breakthrough point, rely on towns and townships, and make full use of Anhui's superiority in natural resources, since Anhui is a main base of natural resources in eastern China. Through the exploitation and use of mining resources and the comprehensive processing of agricultural and sideline products, we will turn natural resources into products, and turn products into commodities. In such a way we will repeatedly increase output value. A great economic upswing in Anhui will thus be brought about."

While discussing the issue of an irrational industrial structure and the backward processing industry in Anhui, Huang Huang showed this reporter a number of astonishing figures. He said: "Do you know that about 88 percent of the population in our province is engaged in agriculture, a figure 5 percent higher than the national average? Mining resources in our province are exceptionally rich, but our processing capability is extremely poor. For example, in foreign countries, more than 400 kinds of raw materials can be extracted from coking by-products. In Shanghai, more than 100 kinds of raw materials can be extracted from them. However, in our province only 10 to 20 kinds of raw materials are extracted from them. Most agricultural and sideline products are brought and sold raw in our province. In 1983, the output value of enterprises run by towns and townships in our province was only 1.9 billion yuan, whereas the output value of neighboring Jiangsu Province was as high as 16 billion yuan! With the change of the self-sufficient and semi self-sufficient natural economy in the rural areas into commodity economy of a larger scale, and with the advance of traditional agriculture to modern agriculture, the contradiction between such an industrial structure and the development of the productive forces has become more and more acute."

He emphasized: "It is the same as the difficulty of peasants in selling grain. This problem cannot be solved without transforming grain into other products locally and opening new avenues for the food industry and fodder industry."

This reporter has learned that since the proposal of establishing townships and developing enterprises run by towns and townships was put forth by the provincial CPC Committee early this year, four great upsurges have occurred throughout the province; they encompass the construction of towns and townships, the establishment of enterprises run by towns and townships, the building of warehouses for commercial purposes, the opening up of the wholesale market for agricultural and sideline products, and the ability of peasants to handle their own grain rations. The number of enterprises run by towns and townships increased from 45,000 last year to the present 260,000. These enterprises have employed 2.14 million workers, accounting for 12.5 percent of the total labor force of the rural areas. There are 560,000 peasants who are running industries and commercial organizations in towns and townships.

In this regard, Secretary Huang Huang said: "At present enterprises run by towns and townships are the most active new force in Anhui's economy, and they will further flourish. It is expected that the output value of enterprises run by towns and townships this year will quadruple to reach 3.8 billion yuan. We will strive to increase the output value to 5 billion yuan next year. We have been considering the possibility of increasing the annual output value of enterprises run by towns and townships by 20 percent during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. If we succeed in doing so, the output value of enterprises run by towns and townships will reach 15 billion yuan by 1990. At that time, the total output value of enterprises run by towns and townships will account for 30 to 40 percent of the total agricultural output value for the whole province. The industrial structure of Anhui will thus take on a new look!"

Actually, some changes have already taken place. According to statistics, during the first 9 months of this year, Anhui has produced 100,000 tons of grain, edible oil, and foodstuffs. About 85,000 tons of grain have been transformed into other products locally. Grain departments have built 18 fodder processing plants, and 106,000 tons of fodder have been produced throughout the province. Although this data seems insignificant now, it indicates broad prospects for the reinvigoration of Anhui's economy.

Horizontal Economic Links: A Powerful Driving Force

When this reporter asked Huang Huang what the most difficult problem Anhui faces is, he answered without the slightest hesitation that the most difficult problem is the lack of talented personnel. He particularly stressed that Anhui lacks talented personnel specialized in industry and trade. He said that while fully arousing the enthusiasm of the existing talented personnel and paying attention to discovering real talented people who are stifled in neglected corners, Anhui is preparing to import talented personnel. He emphasized that in this regard Anhui would pay particular attention to cooperating with other fraternal provinces in eastern China. Of course, besides importing talented personnel, Anhui should also import technology and capital from other provinces. Anhui borders on economically powerful Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Shanghai, and its cooperation with them could be widely carried out in various fields.

According to data which this reporter has obtained, in recent years Anhui has speeded up the establishment of its horizontal economic links with the neighboring provinces. To date, Anhui has signed contracts with some fraternal provinces and cities on economic and technical cooperation covering more than 150 projects. It has imported capital from other provinces for a sum of 320 million yuan. Recently, some departments in Wuhu City, Anqing City, Bengbu City, Xuancheng City, Fuyang City, and others have established economic cooperation links with corresponding departments in some cities and areas outside Anhui Province.

The scope of cooperation was small at the beginning and has now been gradually expanded. The cooperation projects are no longer limited to the light industry and textile industry. The coal industry, building materials industry, and others are also included. For example, Zhejiang, Fujian, and Jiangsu have raised funds totalling 100 million yuan to develop and transform coal mines in Anhui.

Huang Huang said: "We attach importance to this new type of economic link." He continued: "We also regard such economic links as a powerful driving force for developing the economy of our country. A few days ago when I was visiting an exhibition of food machinery and high-quality packaging equipment jointly sponsored by Shanghai electric machinery and equipment supply company and Anhui, I said that importing good things from other provinces also means an open-door policy. This door should be open wider."

Finally, Huang Huang talked about his estimation of the economic development of Anhui. He said that after suffering from severe natural calamities for 2 years in succession, the economic growth of the province this year has been "unexpectedly good." Early this year, the provincial CPC Committee put forth the slogan: "Never drop off in the drive of reform." However, not long after that we discovered that the slogan does not conform with the new situation. On the new starting line, we have changed the slogan into "create a new situation with all our strength." He believes that this good situation of growth will continue to develop.

HUANG HUANG REELECTED TO ANHUI NO 1 POST

OW301449 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] The Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held its first plenary session in Hefei on 29 December morning. Comrade Huang Huang presided over the meeting. After adopting the procedures for electing the leading bodies of the provincial CPC Committee, the meeting considered and discussed the list of candidates and elected the Standing Committee members, secretary and deputy secretaries of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee. Thirteen comrades were elected members of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee. They are Huang Huang, Wang Yuzhao, Shi Jinjie, Lu Rongjing, Xu Leyi, Meng Fulin, Yang Yongliang, Liu Guangcai, Zhang Linyuan, (Liu Xiaomei) (Female), Zhao Baoxing, (Sui Xinyuan) and (Huang Shengjin). Comrade Huang Huang was elected secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, and Comrade Wang Yuzhao, Shi Jinjie, Lu Rongjing, and Xu Leyi were elected deputy secretaries of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee.

The average age of the members of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee is 49.8 years, down 7.8 years from the average age of the members of last Standing Committee. The new Standing Committee members include persons in their 30's, 40's and 50's, forming a trapezoidal age structure. Of the Standing Committee members, seven have college-level educational background. They account for 53.9 percent of the total membership, or 23.9 percent more than the percentage occupied by the college-educated members in last Standing Committee. Three of the Standing Committee members hold specialized technical titles. Most of the Standing Committee members have held various leading posts, and have rich leading experience, economic management experience and all-around knowledge. Most of the new leading comrades can work independently in charge of certain departments.

XINHUA RIBAO ON JIANGSU PARTY CONGRESS CLOSING

OW201153 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Excerpts] XINHUA RIBAO on 20 December carries an editorial warmly congratulating the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress on its successful conclusion. The editorial is entitled: "Bring About a New Situation, Strive for New Victories."

The editorial says: This congress gave full scope to democracy, unified the delegates' understanding, defined our targets, and strengthened our unity. It was convened to implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and the decision adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to further mobilize people to bring about a new situation and strive for new victories. The complete success of the provincial party congress has given the people of the province more confidence, hope, encouragement, and strength. This congress is bound to have an important influence on the development of socialist material and spiritual civilization and party building in the province in the new period.

The editorial points out: The coming 5 years, from this congress to the next, will be of the utmost importance. In the coming 5 years, we are to implement in an all-round way the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and the decision adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee; to fulfill the province's first target of doubling the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value ahead of time; to basically complete the reform of the province's economic structure; to carry out party rectification in an all-round way; to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in three spheres, namely in the financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct, and in the style of our party; and to further develop the new situation in socialist modernization.

Our tasks are glorious yet arduous. To successfully carry out the various tasks for the coming 5 years will be of great significance for our province to achieve its grand goal by the end of this century and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Party organizations at various levels and party members throughout the province must immediately swing into action and lead the people of the province to work hard in unity to carry out the tasks set by the seventh provincial party congress.

We should accurately assess the situation, clearly understanding the province's conditions, and take positive measures to meet new challenges. A comprehensive review of the economic situation shows that what is most important is to firmly grasp such basic links as agriculture, energy resources, transportation, and the technical transformation of enterprises. Only by so doing can we have the initiative in our hands. We must clearly understand the importance of developing intellectual resources and really regard the development of intellectual resources as one of the strategic priorities in economic and social development. We must step up the development of intellectual resources in order to build a massive contingent of talented personnel and steadily develop the economy.

Efforts should be made to reform the industrial structure and to develop the tertiary industry so as to meet the needs in developing industrial and agricultural production and improving the people's living standards.

After dealing with the tasks in reform and the guarantees for the fulfillment of these tasks, the editorial says: This congress elected the new provincial CPC Committee in a democratic way. A number of old comrades have stepped down from the front line; they will devote their remaining years to the party and the people under new conditions. A number of young and middle-aged comrades in their prime have been elected to the new provincial CPC Committee; they will bring along with them new vitality to their new work. Old leaves fall as new ones come out, and the waves behind drive on those before them. The socialist cause will certainly develop and forever advance from victory to victory in the succession of the new to the old.

I. 31 Dec 84

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTH REGION

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BELJING PLA RECTIFICATION RESULTS 'REMARKABLE'

OW250430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA) -- Now that the first stage of party rectification will soon end, the Beijing Military Region's party committee and offices have conscientiously summed up, from lower to upper levels, the party rectification work. Reviewing the course of party rectification over the past year, party members benefit most from the correct method of solving contradictions in the party in the new period, which they have actively explored in the practical experience of party rectification. They hold that this correct method not only ensures the wholesome development of party rectification but also is of far-reaching significance for strengthening future party building.

Comrades participating in the summing-up work of the party rectification hold that, with a clear-cut guiding ideology, a reliable grasp of the policy, and meticulous work, the military region's leading organ has achieved remarkable results in current party rectification and that the central leading comrades' demand that current party rectification be the most successful in party history has been basically fulfilled. They concur first that current party rectification is characterized by "unprecedented efforts" in many years in the following aspects: spending a long time in systematically studying important party documents, making great efforts to thoroughly eliminate "leftist" influence, freely and conscientiously examining problems in thinking and style, holding extensive heart-to-heart talks between higher and lower levels and among comrades, and creating a lively situation in which everyone aspires to make reform and discusses important matters.

They hold that current party rectification has adopted a correct method and has achieved good results in solving the question of unifying thinking and maintaining unity with the party Central Committee. In an effort to clear some comrades' doubts about party principles and policies, the military region started with work to raise the party members' ideological awareness and understanding, instead of picking on typical cases, exaggerating their mistakes to the extreme, and intimidating them by pinning political labels on them. For more than 6 months during party rectification, from Standing Committee members to the military region's party committee at the top down to the office party members all repeatedly studied the party's important documents since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and, adopting the method of self-education, raised questions and analyzed and answered them. All party members were allowed to retract, correct, defend, and withhold the views they expressed at the meeting concerning their thinking and understanding without being seized by others on their mistakes and bludgeoned for the mistakes and becoming a target for later attack. By doing so, everyone was truly able to freely express his views and conscientiously eliminate the "leftist" ideas and outdated conventions. Many comrades pointed out: Unlike the previous campaigns in which "organizational pressure" and "pressure from the masses" were mobilized, current party rectification provided an "inner motive force" for conscientiously undergoing the education and solving problems; it did not demand that "everyone pass the test," but all party members did not want to "pass the test" in haste; and although no "confrontation in thinking" took place as it did in previous campaigns, current party rectification provided deeper food for thought. The party members share the consensus that the series of important policy decisions made by the party are now "pleasing to their ears and eyes, convincing to their heart, and easy to implement." All party members are greatly inspired by the important policy decisions published by the party Central Committee in the course of the party rectification, such as the opening of the 14 coastal cities, the use of the method of one country, two systems to solve the Hong Kong question, and the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, all of which they feel are reasonable and justifiable.

Second, on the question of handling erring comrades, the party members hold that the Military Region's "guiding ideology, principles, and policies, and methods and measures are good." The party committee has explicitly declared that in conducting criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to persistently proceed from the stand of unity and use mild language in order not to hurt comrades' feelings. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and refrain from being prejudiced, acting on hearsay evidence, and exaggerating others' mistakes to the extreme. It is also necessary to adopt the policy of using persuasion to enlighten the consciousness of erring comrades, waiting patiently without setting a pattern and tone in order to force them to make self-examination, and refraining from attacking and capitalizing on their mistakes. Party members are allowed to explain their problems either at or after a meeting and verbally or in written statements. It is necessary to focus the attention on summing up the experience and lessons as a group and not to make excessive efforts to investigate the responsibility of an individual. In taking an organizational action, it is necessary to strictly observe facts without exaggerating or minimizing the mistake and, at the same time, to earnestly listen to the explanation and opinion of the erring comrade. It is also necessary to make concrete analysis of the history, draw a clear distinction between subjective and objective factors and between the individual's responsibility and the responsibility of the organization, and take appropriate action in accordance with the nature of the mistake and its consequences and the attitude of the individual. It is necessary to take the initiative to show concern for and approach erring comrades, who should not be discriminated against, alienated, or treated coldly. Comparing the current party rectification with previous campaigns, many comrades said that previous campaigns produced turmoil and left many problems unsettled after they were over, such as the decade-long campaign which took a 2-year aftermath to set things to order. The current party rectification has solved problems without leaving any undesirable aftereffects, giving everyone peace of mind.

Third, party members universally praise heart-to-heart talks as a good way for perfecting inner-party democratic life and solving problems in the relationship between higher and lower levels and among comrades. Owing to the extensive heart-to-heart talks initiated by leading cadres and conducted between higher and lower levels and among comrades, a healthy atmosphere of willingness to exchange ideas, help comrades, and listen to criticism has been gradually fostered in current party rectification, which has promoted understanding and dispelled misgivings between higher and lower levels and among comrades, thus eliminating the situation in which people constantly guarded against each other and providing the foundations for solving some historical and practical problems.

Fourth, it is the consensus of all party members that the current party rectification has won popular support by adopting reasonable measures to seriously investigate and appropriately handle such unhealthy practices as using one's position and power to seek personal gains. As a policy decision, the Military Region party committee has formulated a three-point regulation: Cases of unhealthy practices that took place before the promulgation of the "rules of conduct for inner-party political life" will generally not be investigated; cases that took place after the promulgation of the "rule of conduct" will not be handled uniformly -- some will only be required to make self-examination while stern action should be taken to rectify serious cases; and cases that took place since the unfolding of party rectification should be seriously handled. In line with this regulation, the Military Region has rectified the unhealthy practices of over 60 cadres at and above the divisional level and handled 35 long-standing problems, thereby achieving the result of using a single case to educate a large number of people.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON FAMILY PLANNING POLICY

SK290703 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "Continually Grasp Family Planning Work Well"]

[Excerpts] Family planning is the basic policy of our state, as well as a major issue bearing on the prosperity or decline of the Chinese people. In recent years, the region has scored great achievements in family planning. We should continue to grasp this work well, and strive to keep our region's population within 23.1 million by the end of this century in order to contribute to fulfilling the party's general task and goal.

In grasping family planning work, we should strive to make our family planning policies fair and reasonable, and supported by the masses. We should continue to encourage each couple to bear one child. Meanwhile, we should further improve the specific family planning policies. In rural areas, the restrictions on family planning policies should be reduced slightly, that is, to gradually allow flexibility in giving birth to the second child in line with the state plan, and on the premise that the population will not exceed the planned figure, so that even more one-child families which have difficulties can receive reasonable treatment. However, by no means should we greatly reduce the restrictions on family planning policies. We should strictly forbid the people to give birth to a second child in violation of plan, and should eliminate multi-births.

NI ZHIFU SPEAKS AT TIANJIN CYL SESSION

SK290540 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] The municipal CYL Committee held a work conference from 26 to 28 December to discuss the 1985 work plan. On the afternoon of 28 December, Ni Zhifu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; and Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, delivered speeches at the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Ni Zhifu pointed out: The CYL organizations at all levels must fully understand the great significance of reform. The reform is related to the prosperity of our nation. Therefore, we must make efforts to disseminate and promote reform. Disseminating and promoting reform is important political education as well as a deep and practical Marxist-Leninist education.

The CYL organizations should have a clear-cut stand in supporting the reform and mobilizing the broad masses of CYL members and youths to engage in reform. We must continuously explore experiences in the reform of the ideological and political work, carry forward the fine tradition of the party, and do our jobs well. The broad masses of youths and cadres should have vitality and fighting spirit and live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

Comrade Ni Zhifu said in conclusion: I believe that Tianjin will make progress in CYL work and youth work in the coming year. More and more talented persons will be emerged in leading positions at all levels to make contributions to the people.

Comrade Zhang Zaiwang said: The municipal CPC Committee is satisfied with CYL work. All CYL organizations should work tirelessly and unremittingly, sum up experiences, and find out where they lag behind in order to win greater achievements in work in 1985.

EDITORIALS VIEW ARKHIPOV'S VISIT TO PRC

WEN WEI PO

HK290310 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Arkhipov Has Made His Worthwhile Trip"]

[Text] Avoiding the three major obstacles for normalizing their relations, China and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement on expanding economic, trade, and scientific and technological cooperation. The ceremony to sign the agreement was held yesterday. However, we must by no means neglect the major problems between China and the Soviet Union just because of this, since these problems are still the crux in normalizing the relations between the two countries. But the agreement and the establishment of relations of equality and mutual benefit in some areas between the two countries have eased and improved their cold relations.

Arkhipov was greeted in a manner befitting China's old friend. It can be said that he has made a worthwhile trip. His visit to Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Wuhan was a sign of friendship as well as an indication of changes in the Soviet economy.

The invigoration of China's economy has been helped by two major policies: The policy of reform, which was first carried out in the rural areas before being implemented in the urban areas; and the policy of opening to the outside world, which has been carried out in the special economic zones, the coastal cities, and inland provinces. Wuhan is an experimental area for China's comprehensive urban reform. Guangzhou began early to implement the reform and open-door policies. Shenzhen is an outpost for opening to the outside world. Because of this policy, it has developed from just a border town to a totally new city. One can see the cause and pace of China's economic changes by visiting these three cities.

It is not known in detail what Arkhipov said about China's economic reform after visiting Wuhan. Since the death of Stalin and following Khrushchev's leadership, the Soviet Union has been carrying out reform of its economic structure. It advocated "managing economy with economic methods," and imported such economic levers as pricing, markets, and profit to readjust the economic activities. Andropov further advocated the economic reform during his time in power. He implemented the "contracted responsibility system on a collected basis" in agriculture and expanded the decisionmaking power of local authorities and enterprises in terms of industry. Since Chernenko has been in office, the reform has continued to be carried out. This year, 700 enterprises directly under the five Soviet industrial departments have conducted reform experiments. The reform will be spread to all Soviet industrial departments next year, and it is planned that by 1990, a completely new economic administration system will be established. Judging from the content of its reform, the Soviet Union intends to break through the planned economic mode of a high degree of centralized authority to decentralize the decision-making power and to implement the principle of integrating rights, responsibilities, and interests. This direction for the reform coincides with that of China, only China is assuming a faster pace, gives play in a better way to the development of commodity economy, and adopts a more relaxed attitude toward individual economy. Consequently, China has made more remarkable achievements. Though the Soviet Union has carried out its economic reform earlier than China, it has proceeded in a halting way and has been surpassed by China.

On economically opening to the outside world, the Soviet Union has always adopted a conservative attitude. Stalin's new economic policy of renting and buying enterprises from foreigners was just an expedient measure in the development of history. In the end, the Soviet Union holds that the establishment of a socialist camp will disintegrate the world's all-embracing unified market and will form two parallel markets. Therefore, the Soviet Union limits its foreign economic and trade relations mainly to the members of Comecon, that is, between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

On the other hand, it always treats the economic and trade links between Eastern European countries and the Western world as the latter's economic infiltration and peaceful evolution, and hence limits the links in various ways. Recently however, some people in the Soviet Union have proposed the establishment of free trade zones and joint links in foreign trade and the provision of loans. Coinciding with this Soviet public opinion, when visiting Shenzhen, Arkhipov praised the city, saying it "is a very interesting place and I feel very happy." He also asked for details of Shenzhen's joint ventures. When talking with Hong Kong businessmen, he said: "Let us import the raw material and you do the processing. We can enter into joint ventures and ship the products to the Third World countries." This may be only a joke, but it could also be regarded as a sign. If there is any change of direction, this will have a profound influence.

The Soviet Union uses foreign capital mainly by means of loans. It also conducts foreign trade, but mainly by fulfilling agreements on exchanging goods. If there is any change, it will break through the present internal economic reform and readjust in a proper way its foreign relations. Therefore, the theory of dividing the world into two markets will be changed. This will also cause unexpected changes in the confrontation between the two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union.

TA KUNG PAO

HK290540 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 2

[Editorial: "New Starting Point in Striving for Normalization of Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, is visiting China on invitation. After several days of talks and making a long journey for visit and inspection, he returned to Beijing yesterday to sign three Sino-Soviet agreements on economic and technical cooperation. Arkhipov leaves China for home today. He must feel satisfied with the positive results of his visit.

During the 1950's, Arkhipov was the chief adviser to the Soviet economic advisory group in China. He made contributions to assist China in its construction. Besides holding talks with Premier Yao Yilin, he has met several other Chinese leaders including Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Bo Yibo, and Peng Zhen. This exceptionally warm welcome shows that the Chinese people never forget an old friend, and that China is sincere in its wish to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

Arkhipov is visiting China after a long separation, and his visit takes place 6 months later than originally scheduled. Since normal contacts and mutual visits should have been conducted between the two neighboring countries of China and the Soviet Union, we cannot help but feel that Arkhipov's visit to a once familiar country after more than 20 years of separation is late in coming. Since the 1960's, Sino-Soviet relations have not been normal. This is not beneficial to the fundamental interests of the two peoples and world peace. In recent years the two countries have increased their economic and cultural contacts. Arkhipov's visit means that the present level of contacts between the two countries has been upgraded. Proceeding from this starting point, the two countries should exert joint efforts to realize the gradual normalization of their relations.

The three agreements signed yesterday, which cover the exchange of production technology and transformation of industrial enterprises, will further promote cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economics, trade, and science and technology. During Arkhipov's visit, China and the Soviet Union have also reached a supplementary trade agreement, in addition to the 1985 Sino-Soviet barter and payment agreement, so that next year's trade volume will be increased from the present 3.6 billion Swiss francs to 4.6 billion Swiss francs, an increase of 60 percent over this year.

This shows that the economic cooperation between the two countries is progressing fairly rapidly.

China and the Soviet Union are strengthening their cooperation on the basis of equality. This will be beneficial to the development of bilateral economic relations and will also indirectly create a better atmosphere and enhance mutual understanding and trust. Of course, merely making efforts to expand economic exchanges and indirectly create a better atmosphere cannot replace necessary political decisions. To normalize Sino-Soviet relations, the three main obstacles, which are known to all, must be removed. It is the moves of the Soviet side which undermine world peace and constitute a threat to China's security. China and the Soviet Union have adopted a positive attitude to promote their economic cooperation. They should also adopt the same attitude to solve problems occurring in their political relations.

Historical trends are advancing. Compared with the 1950's, the political situation in the world has greatly changed. China has made great progress. During his tour of China, Arkhipov revisited Wuhan to inspect cooperative construction projects carried out by China and the Soviet Union in the past. He also visited the newly established Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in the south. He will surely understand China's aspiration of self-reliance and its determination to implement an open-door policy. In the new international environment, China and the Soviet Union should be friendly and develop their new neighborly relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Facts have proved that countries with different social systems can promote friendly cooperation on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Countries with similar social systems should not violate the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in their contacts.

China is pursuing a policy of independence and initiative. It is not a "card" of any big power or group. It will not use any country as a "card." Proceeding from the main objective of safeguarding world peace and the judgment of the right and wrong of the matters concerned, China decides its own policy without being influenced by any foreign power. When meeting Arkhipov, Premier Zhao Ziyang did not deny that China and the Soviet Union hold divergent views on some international issues and some issues of domestic construction. However, these are different from the three main obstacles, because they will not become a stumbling block for the improvement of the relations between the two countries. China wishes to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. It also wishes the easing of tension between the Soviet Union and the United States and between East and West, as well as the easing of international tension.

With the new year approaching, people see that there is a turn for the better with regard to the easing of international tension. The Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state will hold talks early next month on the control of nuclear weapons and space weapons. The Soviet Union and Britain on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and China on the other, have recently conducted dialogues on a higher level. All this has brought people optimism. The peace-loving Chinese people will work together with the peace force in various countries to promote the easing of international tension. They also look forward to the role of the two superpowers in this regard. From this starting point, we hope we will be able to make further progress.

HONG KONG REPORTS FLOODING IN SHENGLI OIL FIELD

HK311116 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] China's second largest oil field has been seriously flooded. Reports say more than 2,000 workers were forced to seek safety on high ground and roofs at the Shengli oil field in Shandong Province. The flooding occurred last Thursday after the Yellow River estuary froze, diverting water which overflowed to cover a 20 square mile area. About half the workers have been rescued, but the rest still remain stranded in freezing temperatures.

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